

Detroit Paper Hits Gov't for Spurning Soviet Proposals

DETROIT, April 10.—The U. S. Government is pursuing a "fatal" policy of "arid and stupid diplomacy" in closing the door to the recent and numerous Soviet proposals to peacefully solve world conflicts, the Detroit Free Press declared in an editorial here April 8.

Citing the Soviet proposal for German unification; Stalin's statement approving a big-power meeting; the Soviet trade offer at the current Moscow Economic Conference and Stalin's talk with the retiring Indian ambassador, in which the Soviet leader asserted that the threat of war has not increased, the Free Press declared:

"... it would be arid and stupid diplomacy to overlook any chance to reduce tensions, which are costing us and our allies much more than they are costing Russia."

The U. S. government must examine the Soviet proposals, the Free Press added, because "any other course would be fatal, when many people among our allies in

Europe fear we are 'dragging' them into an unnecessary war and are fretting over the strain of rearmament on their economies."

The Free Press commented that, "in any event we can't afford to let Stalin tell the world: 'I offered them peace and they rejected it.'" The paper quoted with approval of the Indian envoy to Moscow, who declared:

"It would be unwise to bang the door against every approach and give up the task as impossible. No effort is wasted and every effort should be made to get top people together."

"The UN has failed to ease world tensions. Why not try something else? There's been too much banging of doors in the past in Washington."

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Members of Cabinet Feared Income Probe, Newbold Morris Says

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Newbold Morris, ousted as head of the "clean-up" drive after he asked J. Howard McGrath to fill out a financial questionnaire, today told a House Judiciary subcommittee that "many" members of President Truman's cabinet were "pre-

pared to resign" rather than answer the questionnaire.

Morris stuck to his statement, made publicly earlier this week, that there are "dead bodies" of unpunished fraud cases in the files of the FBI that should have been prosecuted long ago, and that J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, knows who these "bodies" are in the Federal Government. Hoover, he said, knows more about the Federal Government than any individual.

"There's no question in my mind," he said, "that he (Hoover) knows about the performance of anybody in government who has any discretionary power at all."

Morris said he could not identify any of the "bodies" for the committee, although "I had many talks with the director of the FBI and I had hoped to get his enthusiasm for my investigation."

Morris said he learned during his short stay in Washington that conscientious Government workers are "falling over" employees brought into the Government service by political pressure.

He said Government division heads know that they must accept employees recommended to them by Congressmen or jeopardize their appropriations.

"Are you impugning the integrity of members of Congress?" asked Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-NJ).

Morris pondered for a moment and said: "What a question to put to me!"

George Meyers In Prison For 'Contempt'

BALTIMORE, April 10.—George Meyers, Maryland Communist Party chairman and former State CIO president, has been sent to the Federal Prison in Petersburg, Va., to serve his 30-day "contempt" sentence. He was sentenced by Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut in the recent Smith Act trial for refusing to finger Communists and non-Communists from the witness stand.

Judge Chesnut denied Meyers' appeal against the contempt finding.

Meyers' bail in the Smith Act cases was set at \$20,000 after his conviction. Appeals have begun.

Four defendants are now out on bail. They are Dorothy Rose Blumberg, Leroy Hand Wood and Attorney Maurice Braverman, out on \$15,000 each, and Philip Frankfeld, out on \$20,000. Regina Frankfeld's release on \$10,000 was delayed by the death of a bondsman.

Judge Chesnut originally indicated that he would deny bail pending appeal. He changed his mind after defense arguments.

PENTAGON STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR USE OF POISON GAS BY U. S. ARMED FORCES

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Maj. Gen. E. F. Bullene, Chief Chemical Officer of the Army, recently began a campaign to prepare American public opinion to support the use of poison gas by U. S. armed forces. In a speech Feb. 8 at Hunter College before the New York section of the American Chemical Society he praised gas warfare not only for its effectiveness against people but for the fact that "it does not destroy physical property."

Gen. Bullene is the army officer who on Feb. 28 urged Congress to give the army money for mass production manufacture of weapons to be used in germ warfare.

The general's Hunter College speech attracted little attention at the time. But Rep. Robert L. Sikes (D-Fla.) who is actively promoting gas, germ and radiological warfare, inserted it in the Congressional Record on March 4.

"GAS PROVED SELF"

Gas proved extremely effective in World War I, Bullene pointed out, and its use by the army of the German Kaiser accounted for 70,000 American casualties, or 31

percent of total U. S. casualties.

"Gas proved itself in World War I," said Bullene.

"Approximately 10 percent of the artillery shells fired by the Germans were gas-filled," and gas was not used by aircraft, he noted. Only 6,000 German troops were assigned to gas warfare.

"In other words, 10 percent of the German artillery ammunition, which was gas-filled, and 6,000 troops accounted for almost one third of our casualties in that war," he said.

"We cannot delude ourselves with the thought that gas warfare is obsolete. The standard chemical

agents that have come down to us from World War I and have stood the test of time are still just as potent casualty producer as they were were."

Gas warfare is especially suited to the requirements of the U. S., Bullene contended, because scientific progress in this country is so advanced that few countries in his opinion could expect to compete in this field. Secondly, he argued the potential enemy, (the USSR, China and the countries of eastern Europe) will be able to provide greater manpower than the U. S., which will necessitate use by the U. S. of chemical, atomic, and by inference, germ warfare."

GOV'T PREDICTS CONTINUED DROP IN CONSUMER BUYING

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday that consumer purchases were expected to continue their decline through 1952. The FRB survey, an annual poll of consumer sentiment, concluded that the average consumer is pessimistic on the economic outlook for 1952 and will "pull in his horns" on purchases.

It indicated that durable goods purchases would continue in the slump which has been taking place for the last nine months. Consumer purchases are not expected to come up even to production limits set under the governments plans of reduced allocation of scarce materials.

About 36 percent of consumers (Continued on Page 6)

Cops Club Phone Pickets; Writs Aimed at Strike

Coast Stoolie Reveals How FBI Hired Him

LOS ANGELES, April 10.—The Justice Dept. unveiled a new FBI stoolpigeon witness in the Smith Act trial here today. Howard Charles Litt, a former dancer. Litt now operates what he described as a copper picture business on Sunset Blvd. It was to this place of business, he testified that an FBI agent, Merle Parker put the proposition to him in 1946 to join the Communist Party as an FBI

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Injunctions, police clubbing and arrest of pickets came into play yesterday across the country as the strike of 68,000 telephone workers spread to exchanges in many cities. The first injunction obtained by the telephone trust—American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—banned picketing by striking the Communications Workers of America in the entire state of Mississippi. Applications for similar bans have been made for the states of Louisiana and Georgia.

A mass picket line twice threw back club-swinging policemen at a Philadelphia exchange. Several workers were injured. The cops tried to clear a path for scab operators.

Four strikers were arrested as pickets and police clashed in Pittsburgh. A man was taken to a hospital with scalp injuries. In the strong union-minded mining city of Fairmont, West Va., the company closed the telephone exchange. The scabbing super-

(Continued on Page 6)

Truman As Boss Now Wants To Forget the WSB Award

President Truman yesterday told newsmen he would not put into effect the Wage Stabilization Board's wage recommendations in the government-seized steel industry, but hopes for an agreement between the union and the companies.

Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer, following a conference with Philip Murray, also said he

plans no change in present working conditions.

Asked what the government's course would be if the negotiations between Murray and U. S. Steel's John A. Stephenson now mediated by War Mobilizer John R. Steelman end in deadlock, the President said he'll cross that bridge when he gets to it.

In the meantime the steel com-

panies lost in their second attempt to obtain a federal injunction aimed at the President's seizure order when Federal judge David Pine turned down their application for a temporary writ. Their attorneys were infuriated when a representative of the Department of Justice said the government would want a full legal 60 days to prepare (Continued on Page 6)

URGE PICKET TURNOUT TODAY, 5 P. M., AT SOUTH AFRICA CONSULATE

See Page 3

Way Cleared to Put Peace on The Ballot in Washington State



OLYMPIA, Wash., April 10.—Official ballot title for peace Initiative 183 has been issued here by Attorney-General Smith Troy, paving the way for circulation of petitions on the measure filed by three Bellingham mothers of boys in the service.

Text of the official ballot title: "An act to petition Congress to declare a policy of the U. S. to live in peaceful co-existence with other nations and to call a conference of the heads of leading nations to negotiate a settlement of existing differences."

This summary of the content of the short, simple measure will appear on the face of official petitions. Full text of 183 will be printed on the back of the petition.

A total of 50,000 valid signatures of registered voters must be obtained by July 7 for the measure to be certified to the November, 1952, ballot.

Peace Group Backs Plan of 3 Mothers

SEATTLE, April 10.—Full moral and financial support to Initiative 183, the "negotiate peace" measure sponsored and filed by three Bellingham mothers, was voted here Sunday by the Washington State Peace Crusade.

Among guests at the enlarged board meeting was Mrs. Mona Thomas and Mrs. Ruby Davis, who with Mrs. Patricia Cary launched the initiative. The three women all have sons in the armed forces. "The leadership given by these three women has opened up entirely new avenues in the fight for peace," Chairman Giles Evans declared. "Their initiative, No. 183, is a splendid new contribution to the people, who are looking for ways to say: 'We want peace, we have had enough of war.'"

"We of the Peace Crusade heartily respond to their call for moral support, footwork and financial assistance. We urge all peace-loving individuals and organizations to do likewise, for this campaign undertaken by these mothers is one all decent people can gladly support."

The crusade board also set up a committee to plan for U.S. participation in the rally Sunday, May 18 at Peace Arch Park, near Blaine on the Canadian border, at which Paul Robeson will speak and sing. The crusade board also pledged full support to a Mothers Day peace parade planned by the American Women for Peace in Seattle.

A message of greetings was sent to Vincent Hallinan, labor and civil rights attorney and Progressive party nominee for President, who has just begun to serve a six-month term at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary for his ardent defense of Harry Bridges.

PEOPLE WRITE 3 MOTHERS HAILING THEIR MOVE

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 10.—Friendly letters and phone calls "from people we don't even know" are being received by three mothers here who have filed an initiative measure to "bring all the boys home, where they belong."

Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Patricia Cary, whose sons are in Korea, and Mrs. Mona Thomas, with a boy in uniform in Alaska, expressed enthusiasm at the community support for Initiative 183 that has already become evident.

The mothers have already held one public meeting in the YMCA here, at which the initiative measure was read and discussed and plans were laid to carry it to many different kinds of organizations.

With the first printing of 3,500 copies of the official petition now off the press, another meeting has

been scheduled at 8 p.m. Monday, April 14.

Meanwhile, the mothers reported, "about \$38 in contributions came in the first few days without our even asking for it."

Also in the mail were letters and postcards expressing support.

"A retired school teacher, active in her church and in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, called to say she would do all she could to help," said Mrs. Davis.

A Blaine, Wash., woman wrote Mrs. Cary:

"I cannot resist the impulse to express my admiration for you. There are millions of men and women back of you. Men and women with their hearts full of the yearning for peace but too

taken up by their own pursuits or blindly trusting in our government to straighten out the mess we are in....

"Millions are waiting and praying for a dawn to break ending a nightmare the whole world is sharing."

Mrs. Thomas said a man she didn't know called.

"He said he had three sons in the last war and one in Air Force in this one, and that our initiative was the most wonderful thing he'd ever heard of," Mrs. Thomas said.

A typical letter to Mrs. Cary praised the women for "trying to do something worthwhile," and added that it is "utterly ridiculous to fight wars.... I am for you 100 percent. If you have literature on it, let me have some right away."

None of the mothers said she had received any unfriendly calls or letters after word of filing the initiative appeared in the Bellingham Herald.

The women are planning to take their initiative before as many groups in the community as possible, including women's clubs, church groups, Granges and labor unions. They have invited "all who believe in peace" to help them. Their present address is Committee for Init. 183, Box 164, Bellingham. Mrs. Davis said they hope soon to rent a small office from which to conduct their grass roots campaign for an initiative that will place the people of Washington State on record for peaceful negotiations.

3 MOTHERS TELL WHY THEY PUT PEACE ON THE BALLOT

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 10.—Three Bellingham mothers of boys in the armed forces, Mrs. Mona Thomas, Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Patricia Cary, issued the following statement urging support to their "peaceful negotiations" measure, Init. 183. They can be reached by writing Committee for Init. 183, Box 164, Bellingham. Full text of their statement:

"We are three women who are tired of war, and who want our sons at home where they belong. But we go further than that. We believe that all American boys belong at home. We have not been able to see where this Korean war makes sense. We deplore the dreadful loss of life suffered by both sides and the suffering it has brought to innocent civilians. And we believe that it could have been avoided.

"Further than that, we cannot see any justifiable reason why we should allow ourselves to be led into a state of mind where we accept or tolerate a policy of war, rather than negotiation.

"Our boys write us that they still do not understand why they are in Korea. They share this doubt with most of their fellow soldiers. The two boys who are in Korea say that you can see and feel and hear the hate that the Koreans have for Americans. These, mind you, are the people we are supposed to be helping! Do we really want the hatred of all Asia?

"When we rattle the armaments, and brandish the atom bomb, we breed such hatred for ourselves. Why is it that science can invent so many instruments

of human destruction, but cannot find a way to live in peace with other nations?

"This is not just a Peace Petition. It is a petition for an initiative calling on responsible heads of governments to meet together and settle their differences by peaceful means.

"These things we hope to gain from this initiative:

"1. An outright expression of the sentiment of the people of this state against war.

"2. A mandate to the Senators and Representatives of our state to represent us correctly in the Congress of the United States by working for peaceful negotiation of international difficulties.

"3. A forceful demand to our government to make determined efforts to settle differences between nations.

"This is a nonpartisan move on the part of the three women who have no backing except what the people of this state will give us. We need your help to carry this initiative into every organization to which you belong. Action on it should be urged as soon as is humanly possible, for the deadline is July 7.

"It means that every one who believes in peaceful co-existence of nations should be willing to carry this petition to every corner of this state for signatures.

"It means moral support, footwork and financial help. We have to pay for printing the petitions, and for stamps and so forth. We will need an office, and transportation to many places.

"We ask you for your very best effort in behalf of Init. 183."

DELEGATES FROM W. EUROPE, GERMANY MAP PARLEY ON GERMAN QUESTION

BERLIN, April 6 (Telepress).—Delegates from Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic decided at a conference held near Cologne on the Rhine to call an international conference for the solution of the German question early in May. The delegates formed a preparatory committee with its seat in Paris.

In addition to the countries represented at the recent session, delegates from Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia will participate. The conference will have a broad basis, with outstanding personalities of various spheres and political opinion participating.

The Cologne conference was called after an appeal issued last

December by the town mayor of Munich—Glabach in Western Germany, Wilhelm Elfes, the French attorney Michel Bruguiere and the editor of the French review, Esprit, Jean Marie Domenach, at a meeting in Strassbourg.

BERLIN, April 10 (Telepress).—Commenting on the western powers' reply to the Soviet note, the West German industrialists paper Industrie Kurier writes: "We wonder, we are greatly surprised over a fact which not even the greatest pessimist had expected—that free elections in the whole of Germany have been rejected by a handful of anti-Soviet-minded Americans. We want to reply to those strange representatives of a democracy which is switched off

at convenience that the Americans also must lay their cards on the table, as they are demanding from the Russians."

The Badische Neueste Nachrichten, a right-wing South German paper, says there is reason to believe that the West does not consider free German elections seriously. "This is what we think now. In fact, the western powers are putting difficult conditions in the way of understanding," says this paper.

The Weser Kurier writes: "It is contradictory to support on the

one hand the rearmament of the federal republic and on the other hand to resent the armament of a unified Germany as a danger to peace."

"On both sides of the zone frontier live millions of German people who want to come together. This is most important," states the British-sponsored paper Welt am Sonntag, and continues: "After the reply of the western powers, the German people still have the duty to do everything to overcome the present situation."

A factory worker's federal taxes, not counting hidden, state and local taxes, rose from 17 percent of his weekly income in 1949 to 22.2 percent at the end of 1951.

LETTER FROM TUNIS:

Children's Suffering Indicts French Imperialism

Following is another letter from an eyewitness in North Africa. The letters give a vivid description of the background of the independence struggle against the French imperialists.

(II)

TUNIS.

THE BOAT docked in Oran, Algeria.

From the decks of the ship we followed the rugged mountainous coastline of Africa, moored slightly by the port and decks of Oran. As the ship

drew in close to the docks, we were met by gaunt children in rags, women veiled—the entire head and face covered except for the sight of one eye—clothed in long torn skirts to the ankle. Barefoot—all, and many crippled.

Friends and relatives of the French passengers stood out in the crowd in sharp contrast, and could be seen to make up the minority.

The one Catholic priest on board ship paired with another priest on the dock, where they

stood off to one side of a ragged and destitute people.

Amidst the pleas for alms, the bids for luggage, the desperate search by the little children for a passenger not yet grabbed by some other boy-porter; and with the rhythm of the Arabic tongue dominating and confusing the, yet new to me, French language, I stepped onto the gang plank and edged my way toward the shore of North Africa.

Above the port of Oran was

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EXCLUSIVE

IN MONDAY'S DAILY WORKER

Concentration Camps

The first eye-witness report and photos of the construction of the Administration's new concentration camps. Daily Worker reporter Will Parry and photographer Mel Kirkwood show what Federal Prison Camp 38 at Tulelake, Calif., looks like.

They take pictures of this camp, one of those intended for peace advocates under provisions of the McCarran Act. They speak to residents of the area, who have no use for this kind of "construction."

"Here in this fertile, agriculturally wealthy valley," wrote Parry, "the pattern for fascism is being stamped out."

This report provides an eloquent appeal to all Americans as to why they should fight for the repeal of the McCarran, Smith and all other repressive acts. It is a graphic argument as to why Americans must unite to return our government to a course of peace and expanding democracy.

Make sure to get your copy of Monday's Daily Worker. Get extra copies for your friends, shopmates and neighbors.

MRS. BASS ASKS TRUMAN TO BACK TUNIS HEARING AT UN

Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, yesterday called on President Truman to instruct the American delegates to the United Nations to support the demand of the Tunisian people that their case be heard by the United Nations Security Council, and not to abstain from voting on this vital question which was agitating the entire colonial world.

Mrs. Bass called attention to the fact that this was the second time that the American delegates were abstaining on the vital question of whether the colonial peoples of the world should be given a hearing before the United Nations. In Paris, the American delegates had voted to abstain on the question of hearing personal representatives of the natives of South Africa. The result was a strengthening of the brutal and unconstitutional actions taken by the racist Malan against the Negro and colored peoples of South Africa.

Mrs. Bass said that simple hu-



MRS. BASS

manity demanded that the Security Council listen to the case of the Tunisian people. In addition, she pointed out, the plea for a hearing had the full backing of the entire Indian-Arab group of states.

Peace Unit Asks Austin Act for Tunis at UN

In a telegram to UN representative Warren Austin, the American Peace Crusade yesterday urged that the United States return to its great traditions of 1776 and support the Arab-Asian demand that colonial domination of Tunisia be ended. The partial text of the wire:

"We are deeply shocked at the announcement that the United States will not support placing the Tunisian matter on the Security Council agenda. This action means that the United States is not living up to its oft-declared claims of support for the independence of colonial peoples.

"If the use of force against the 13 colonies has been prevented in 1776, this nation might well have achieved its independence from colonial domination without the devastation and suffering of a bitter war.

"We urge that you reverse this decision and announce United States support of the proposal of the Arab-Asian nations on Truman."

GOV'T FAILS TO CALL 2 KEY WITNESSES AGAINST CAPTAIN WHO KILLED NEGRO

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The U. S. government abruptly rested its case in Federal Court yesterday without calling two key witnesses in the manslaughter trial of the sea captain that brutally beat and then shot to death a handcuffed Negro seaman. The trial began Monday.

The two key witnesses are a Mr. Jones, chief cook, and John Jackson, assistant cook, who were prepared to testify that William Harvey, slain by the defendant, Capt. Franklin B. Weaver, was ill on Oct. 25, 1951, the day the killing took place on the ship, The Flying Trader.

Even defense attorney Mahlon Dickerson told the court he was "surprised" that U. S. Attorney Thomas F. Burchill didn't call these two witnesses.

"I cannot continue the trial," Dickerson told Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld, "because of Mr.

Burchill's unexpected action."

Reporters likewise expressed amazement that the government rested, without calling the two men who knew that Harvey was too ill to carry out his duties as utility cook. These two witnesses had testified to that effect before the Coast Guard in San Francisco.

Prior to Burchill's surprise action, Leland Weisenbarger, the Flying Trader's chief engineer corroborated the testimony of assistant engineer George Wood that Weaver had run to his quarters for an automatic and handcuffs and then back to a lower deck to shoot the already beaten, bleeding and handcuffed Harvey three times.

At the Coast Guard hearing, Jackson, also the ship's delegate for the National Maritime Union, told how Harvey had told him just before the killing, "I can't make it. I'm too weak and too

sick to work."

Weaver, however, "logged" Harvey, and Jackson declared he said to him "That man's not sick. He's no more sick than my grandmother. He's crazy. Crazy people can work..." The shooting took place the next morning.

Jackson also told the Coast Guard how he saw Weaver and the first mate beating Harvey that morning with blackjacks until the blood splattered from his head.

Jackson and Jones shared the same room, and Harvey awakened them the fatal morning, and was apparently quite ill, according to Jackson's Coast Guard testimony.

When the Flying Trader reached Kobe, Japan, after the killing, Jackson and all the other unlicensed personnel, all NMU members, left the ship and refused to sail her back to the U. S.

Burchill's sudden move recalled the previous occasion when Negro, Puerto Rican and white seamen expressed surprise that had indicted Weaver for only manslaughter.

At that time, spokesmen for the Isbrandtsen Co., operators of the death ship and employers of Weaver, declared they would back the killer to the limit.

The trial resumes at 10 a. m. today.

Unemployment in Britain Reaches 5-Year High

LONDON, April 10.—Unemployment in Britain has hit a five-year high, the Ministry of Labor acknowledged yesterday. On March 17, the government said, there were 433,000 jobless, an increase of 39,000 since Feb. 11. Hardest hit are the textile workers with 97,700 out of work. There were 72,000 reported jobless in the cotton and wool industries alone.

MASS CONFERENCE CALLED FOR TOMORROW ON MAY DAY

A conference of all May Day committee members of shops, unions and community groups, and all those active in organizing for May Day, will be held tomorrow (Saturday) 799 Broadway. The conference is called for 1 p. m. and will convene in the Assembly Hall, Room 501.

This meeting is the first city-wide mass conference to be held since the inaugural meeting of the 1952 May Day committee, and all actions and plans formulated since that time will be reported upon.

Further importance was lent to the conference by the announcement, earlier in the week, that Police and Park Department permits for the parade and Union Square gathering were granted to the United May Day Committee.

THE FIGHT OF THE STEEL WORKERS

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ON THE EVE of the seizure of the steel plants a few days ago by President Truman, the United Steelworkers were all set for a national strike of 600,000 workers in this basic industry. The steel magnates had stubbornly refused to grant the justified demands of the steelworkers, even that section of the demands which had been endorsed by the Wage Stabilization Board. The union, headed by the conservative Phil Murray, had no alternative in the situation but an all-out national strike.

The steel workers were animated by a splendid spirit of solidarity, and the prospect was a practically 100 percent strike. In the present state of intense arms production, the strike would have surely brought the haughty steel barons to book in a hurry and compelled them to accept the full WSB award. Such a victorious steel strike, we may be sure, would have been bound to produce far-reaching repercussions among the other millions of workers now chafing under their living costs and sinking living standards.

This was the situation when President Truman stepped in and took over the plants to avert the strike.

The force that has been responsible for bringing the steelworkers thus far toward victory is the massive strength of their union and their willingness to strike—together with the broad economic and political solidarity

that a great strike could have evoked among the workers in general.

This great force is what moved the WSB to bring in its favorable award, and what caused President Truman to take over the steel mills—not the good will of these governmental agencies.

All this is indeed a far cry from the days of 1919, when the steelworkers, desperately struggling to establish their union, could not induce or compel the "liberal" President Wilson even to ask the steel barons to confer with the workers, in the face of the historic national strikes of that year.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, the major representative of the capitalist class, had in mind primarily a number of basic interests of that class when he ordered the seizure of the steel plants. Among these were, to continue arms production flowing for the reactionary war plans, to keep the workers tied ideologically to the war program, to prevent the steelworkers from winning a slashing victory in open strike against the steel trust, to avert the broad mass strike movement that would surely develop in many industries following a big strike victory by the steelworkers, and to dampen the possibility of a broad political awakening among the masses of workers that could weaken their ties to the two-party system.

Truman as a practical politician, by the plant seizure, also

moved to secure for the Democratic Party all possible credit among the workers for wage advances among the steelworkers that the latter, in reality, were winning by the strength of their union organization.

The plant seizure is a double-edged sword. While it inconveniences the steel corporations in some respects, it nevertheless leaves their profits intact and keeps them in full control of the industry. On the workers' side it takes from them their strike weapon, and it still leaves before them the task of forcing the companies to apply the WSB award.

ORGANIZED LABOR cannot but view with concern Truman's arbitrary cancellation of the steel strike. It was done essentially along the lines of the Taft-Hartley Act, although the President refused the employers' demand to invoke this infamous law.

Monopoly capital in this country, facing powerful unions in the basic industries, is systematically cutting into the workers' right to strike, won through a century and a half of bitter struggle. Truman is obviously in tune with the no-strike demand of the employers.

Already the railroad workers and miners, as well as the steelworkers, have felt the drastic no-strike curbs of the government—even after they had complied with all the strike-limiting

(Continued on Page 6)

ently been picked at random from lists of registered voters. Hergreaves joined them in filling out jury questionnaires.

He answered the questions—his name, occupation, address, age, if he had served on a jury before, and that he was owner of personal property valued at \$250.

It was a simple procedure.

The jury clerk scanned the questionnaire. He sized up Hergreaves from head to toe. He then marked a little "A" on the questionnaire. He told Hergreaves he had failed to qualify for jury service and could go home.

Why Hergreaves was rejected was a deep secret until jury clerk William J. Borman was questioned last Monday by defense Attorney John T. McTernan in the pre-trial hearing on charges of jury stacking in the Smith Act case of the 16 New York Communists.

Borman said the symbol "A" on Hergreaves' questionnaire indicated the prospective juror was eliminated because of his "appearance."

"Do you reject people for reason of their appearance and manner?" the lawyer asked the jury official.

"Yes," Borman replied.

SECRET OUT

The secret was out: Hergreaves is no Esquire man of the Park Avenue beau monde. He is a manual worker. And manual workers are not welcome on federal juries.

The 16 Smith Act defendants had already presented documents

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Urge Turnout At South Africa Consulate Here

Hundreds of passers-by around the South African Consulate yesterday received leaflets urging them to wire President Truman to cease aid to the Malan regime whose Apartheid program (total segregation) is being challenged in South Africa by a mass disobedience campaign.

The messages were distributed by pickets during the fourth day of the demonstration being sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, Freedom Associated, and The Greater New York Negro Labor Council in support of the non-whites civil disobedience campaign.

Today (Friday) will be the final day of the picketing and Dr. Alphaeus Hinton, Council secretary urged that unionists, and others turn out for the line at 5 p. m. at 60 St. and Madison Ave.

Tunis

(Continued from Page 2)
the French "European" area of the city, with paved streets lined with the orange and the palm trees.

Several blocks distant, without sidewalks or gutters, without lighting, water, or drainage, and spread wide over the earthen floor, were the hundreds of cramped and broken hovels of the African people.

I FOLLOWED one of the muddy paths, tramped out by the bare feet of the people, leading into a maze of hovel-coops built from scraps of tar paper, tin, rusty wire, junk from the dumps of the neighboring city; befouled with filth and exuding nauseating vapors.

Tacked onto two of the more conspicuously located hovels were bright yellow and red signs—"Coca Cola." Immediately below these words was the translation in Arabic!

As in Birmingham, Ala., here again was the malformation of a subject people through poverty, race prejudice and disease.

The little children cough endlessly. Thirty percent of the youth of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, those who survive the 60 percent infant mortality rate, retchingly give forth a consumptive cough which pierces through the flimsy partitions of the hovels, as does the smoke from those gaping coops without chimneys.

The children are old with the pain and the suffering of tuberculosis; with the blindness of trachoma affecting 50 percent of the youth and one-third of the people.

The number of blind, of young tuberculars, the rate of infant mortality, is rising constantly. Still the horror of sickness in destitution is faced by 50,000 people to one doctor, and less than one hospital for every million people. Most of the people cannot know the meaning of medicine.

Children are not in school. And the reason is not only because there are no schools. There were two school teachers among those in the train compartment between Alger and Tunis.

What of the 90 percent illiteracy of the North African people; that only one child out of 20 goes to school? The man turned to his wife and in very rapid French said something to which she nodded her head in agreement. He explained to me more slowly, "You Americans think that schools will cure everything. Children cannot learn when they are hungry, nor walk without shoes when it is cold..."

And throughout these countries, ragged children beg in the streets, and work in the fields; guard flocks of sheep from sunrise to sunset "at the rate of 10 to 15 francs per day (5 to 10 cents)."

Earlier, in the railroad station in Marrakech, Morocco, there had passed an armed guard leading men prisoners. And among them were boys of eight and ten in rags.

"Abandoned in the streets, a prey to hunger and sickness... no way to earn their bread, they are taken to prison as vagrants," said one North African woman.

—H.P.J.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

More Storm Signals Against the Unions

MANY IN THE labor movement, especially its leaders, are living in sweet dreams of complacency these days, stimulated by such occasional gestures from the White House as Truman's speech on the seizure of the steel industry. It is enjoyable to listen to the President of the United States do a verbal job on the little clique of blood-suckers who run the steel industry. But too many of us are apt to get a feeling that with such words coming out of the White House against the big employers the labor movement has nothing to fear.

This seemingly friendly face to labor is only one side of the Janus head of capital. The other shows a gathering of the real powers of America for an all-out drive on labor. The steel corporations are their battering ram. This drive has already stiffened a number of groups of employers against unions. It is not an accident, for example, that Western Union and American Telephone and Telegraph, both complete one-company monopolies in the country, decided to engage their workers in open battle and try strikebreaking.

On the very day the President seized the steel mills, the Wall St. Journal ran a full-page ad of one of these long-established fronts of big business, the Com-

mittee for Constitutional Government, Inc., under the following big-lettered headline:

"Stockholders: Will You Stand Up and FIGHT, Or Take It Lying Down?"

THE TONE of the copy under that headline reminds you of the hysterical proclamations of vigilante "citizens committees" of the late thirties when the CIO began its sweep. These statements scream of "freedom" and "individual rights" and "labor bosses" and the threat of "dictatorship" over the country. The real purpose in the lavish use of such demagoguery is to arouse a mob spirit against labor, new anti-union legislation and vigilante violence.

We are actually witnessing an attempt to broaden and whip up the thought-control redbaiting hysteria that is aimed at the left AGAINST LABOR AS A WHOLE. Last week we called attention to the McGraw-Hill ad which said, "Some Things Are Worse Than Strikes." That was in reference to the "subversive" union shop in steel.

Now comes this Wall St. Journal ad and says that William Green and Philip Murray "unintentionally we hope" are playing "Russia's game by striking or threatening to strike in atomic, aircraft, electronic, steel and arm-

ament plants." We are further told that "their guilt is evidenced by the fact that these men do not call similar strikes or create disturbances of similar magnitude in plants such as textile, agricultural implements, household items, automobiles and other non-critical industries."

The ad demands use of the Taft-Hartley Law and a crack-down against labor.

THIS IS A familiar line. Have we not been told a thousand times how "red unions" are planning to strike at vital war industries? And was it not on the basis of the supposed example of this "red" strategy in the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee in 1941 that the Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavit was inserted? And was not the fake Allis-Chalmers story the basis for the Supreme Court's opinion in its Smith Act ruling holding that certain strikes can be "subversive"?

Now we see the same line of argument broadened to apply even against a Green and a Murray. Reaction now feels that it is time to utilize the redbaiting hysteria for union-smashing purposes in general. That is why the guns are turned even on Murray and Green as "saboteurs" of war industry, the union shop is called "subversive" and "patriotic" stockholders are called upon to "stand up and fight" the "red" influence in the country.

The readers of this column need hardly be reminded of the countless times we warned that there are no bounds within which the technique of redbaiting can be limited. The real question now is how long will our conservatives in labor ignore the realities and "take it laying down"? When will they begin to "stand up and fight" this gathering attack against them?

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR is worried about Truman's use of what he called the "inherent powers" of the Presidency in the so-called 'seizure' of the steel industry. Strange that the Mirror is perfectly content to support and even to extend a war in Korea decreed not by Congress as required by the Constitution, but by Truman... Drew Pearson praises McGrath's record on "civil liberties" and for never having "hesitated to throw weight behind religious and racial minorities," Mr. Pearson's column, not unjustly, is called the "Washington Merry-Go-Round."

THE NEWS demagogically uses the American people's hate for fascism to becloud the issues in the steel dispute. Defending the profit-bloated steel trust, the News denounces the seizure of the mills as a "Nazi-Fascist act." The News is wholly correct, of course, when it says that Truman is only pretending to be the "friend of labor." But the "Nazi-Fascist" acts in the U. S. are not the steel seizure, which doesn't take a nickel out of the steel trust's profits, but the whole war program and the Smith Act drive on civil rights and the terror against the Negro people. For these fascistic acts the News has only approval. It pretends to see fascism only in any energetic attempts by the workers or the Negro people to improve their lot.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM as expected, insists that there be no steel wage increase because a price rise would then be "inevitable." The Telegram can't explain why it has to be 'inevitable' that the steel companies must raise their prices. But, in its anxiety to bar a decent wage hike, the Telegram confesses that it's the government's "monumental buying for rearmament"—that is, the war program—which is responsible for the inflationary crisis... Joining in the obviously organized press pressure campaign on Judge Dimock, the paper warns him to "speed up this trial" of the 16 Smith Act victims. The "public" demands this, says the Telegram.

THE POST, as falsely as the Telegram, also invokes the public which, it claims, "would never have tolerated the disastrous consequences of the steel shutdown." Now the public is on record as not tolerating the war in Korea, which has the Post's—and the steel trust's—hearty support. But the Post doesn't say that; nor does it admit that it is the war program which is at the heart of the wage-price issue... Meanwhile Sylvia Porter explains that "we're still... a mighty lucky land" because, though the American dollar will never be worth 100 cents again, "we can get by very nicely with a 50-60 cent dollar." Was there ever a more arrogant contempt for the struggling American worker and his family?

THE TIMES claims that the whole steel seizure business could have been avoided if the President had given the companies a green light for a price increase and if he had blocked the union's wage demand. As usual, the Times forgets to remember that button-pushers in Wall Street or Washington must contend with the strength of America's organized workers.

—R.F.



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Our German Policy Coming Home to Roost

THE DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES of the Washington government's German policy, and a foretaste of the dangers which will be increased if Secretary Acheson ignores the Soviet proposals and insists on going to Bonn next month to sign a separate agreement with that gangster regime, are to be seen in a single coming event. It is the announcement by a so-called "American-German Friendship Rally Committee," located in Yorkville at 218 East 86th St., of a mass meeting on Sunday night, May 4, which will feature as the main speaker—of all people—Senator Joseph McCarthy, the fire-eating Wisconsin politician who wants to be the American Fuehrer! The leaflet announcing this meeting proclaims that: "This affair will be dedicated to strengthening relations between the United States and Germany and to voice our belief in a just peace treaty for Germany in which we especially espouse the cause of the expellees and their lost homelands." (My emphasis—J.P.)

Here we have a brazen notice of the intentions of these people to muster popular support in this country for the policy of a war alliance between Wall Street and West German imperialism—an alliance which Acheson and Adenauer hope to seal next month with the agreement for formation of a Nazi-commanded German army. Moreover, an alliance aimed at the forcible seizure of the territories formerly occupied by Hitler, at the forcible establishment of a united Germany through an attempt to annex the German Democratic Republic, and at a war of re-

venge against the Soviet Union.

All these things are implicit in the program which Byrnes, Marshall and Acheson have carried out in West Germany, but which McCarthy imagines he can do better and faster. And lest the reasonableness of the Soviet proposals for a peace treaty with a democratic united Germany and full respect for the national interests of the German people rouse the American people to oppose this projected Wall Street-Nazi alliance, the McCarthyites and the old pro-Hitler elements among the German-American communities—and the powerful financial and political interests behind them—have intervened to guarantee the continuity of the war drive.

The most threatening aspect of this entire development, I believe, is not the effect it will have on the German people. After all, the people of Germany today—both in the West and in the German Democratic Republic—are not the Germans of 1933-1945. The West German workers' resistance to remilitarization and the consolidation of working class state power in the German Democratic Republic are powerful obstacles to Wall Street and the West German imperialists. As described in the recently published pamphlet, "Germany—Hope or Peril?" by Gerhard Hagelberg, published by the German-American at 130 East 16th St., "the West German peace movement much

more truly reflects the spirit of the common people... Its strength will grow to defeat the rearmament plot and drive nazism from influence and power."

Certainly the former Hitlerites in the German-American communities and the McCarthyites want to see this West German peace movement drowned in blood and the German Democratic Republic crushed by an American-armed and an American-directed Nazi army, and it cannot be denied that this represents a serious danger also for the American people. But a more direct and immediate danger to the American people is the very revival of these old Hitlerite groupings in our country and their unity with the McCarthyites. Here is a fascist alliance taking shape right inside our house. And if today it rallies on the question of Germany, tomorrow it will present a common front on the question of how to deal with trade unions, the Jewish people and the Negro people.

In the face of this obvious and present danger, what now will the James Careys of the CIO and the pseudo-radicals of the New York Post say of the policy that pampers a Krupp, a Guderian and an Adenauer? Indeed, can any reasonable American now fail to understand that the Soviet proposal would instantly liquidate the basis for these schemings and plottings of these fascist groupings, and thus would protect the most vital individual and national interests of the American people?

COMING in the weekend WORKER SPEEDUP: Victimizing the Auto Workers

Labor Resists Pro-War 'Sacrifice'

AMERICAN LABOR is taking action against the ruinous consequences of the government's armament economics.

The headlines tell the story—

600,000 Steel Workers Ready to Strike; Government Seizure Sends Them Back.

Picket Lines May Keep 300,000 Off Jobs in Telephone Industry.

31,000 in Nation-wide Western Union Strike.

These workers are engaged in economic struggle with the biggest trusts in the country, with the multi-million dollar corporations which have their hands deepest in the pork barrel known as "defense."

These unions have been "loyalty"-tested, Taft-Hart-ized, drenched in the propaganda of the "Soviet aggression" hoax, soaked in all the standard hooey about "the national emergency."

By their refusal to be trapped, tricked, and double-talked into accepting the gnawing away of their living standards these hundreds of thousands of American workers are showing that they have not and will not submit to the impoverishment which the White House tax program and the big corporations are imposing on them.

AND ALL THIS HAPPENING after nearly two years of the Korean war, a war which it was "treason" to question when the Communist Party leaders were framed into jail at Foley Square, but which is now the most universally hated war in American history. The "subversion" for which the Communists are being framed is the majority opinion in the country today.

After all, these endless billions which the bi-partisan Congress dutifully pours down the "defense" drain every year on Truman's request must come from somewhere.

They have been coming out of the pockets of American labor through taxes and inflationary cost of living.

They have been coming out of speedup—that is, through the lowering of the price of labor.

This graft-ridden "defense" economics has also spread unemployment in the auto, textile, clothing and other consumer goods industries.

THE TIRADES AGAINST LABOR are bound to increase. Neither the Taft-Hartley law nor the "red scare" and witchhunt have been enough to cripple labor's determination not to surrender its buying power. The ancient battlecries of the union-busters about "freedom" and "the need to curb radical labor" are heard again. The "menace of Communism" is merging in the reactionary propaganda with the "menace of labor." The middle classes are being told that labor is raising prices, not the trusts.

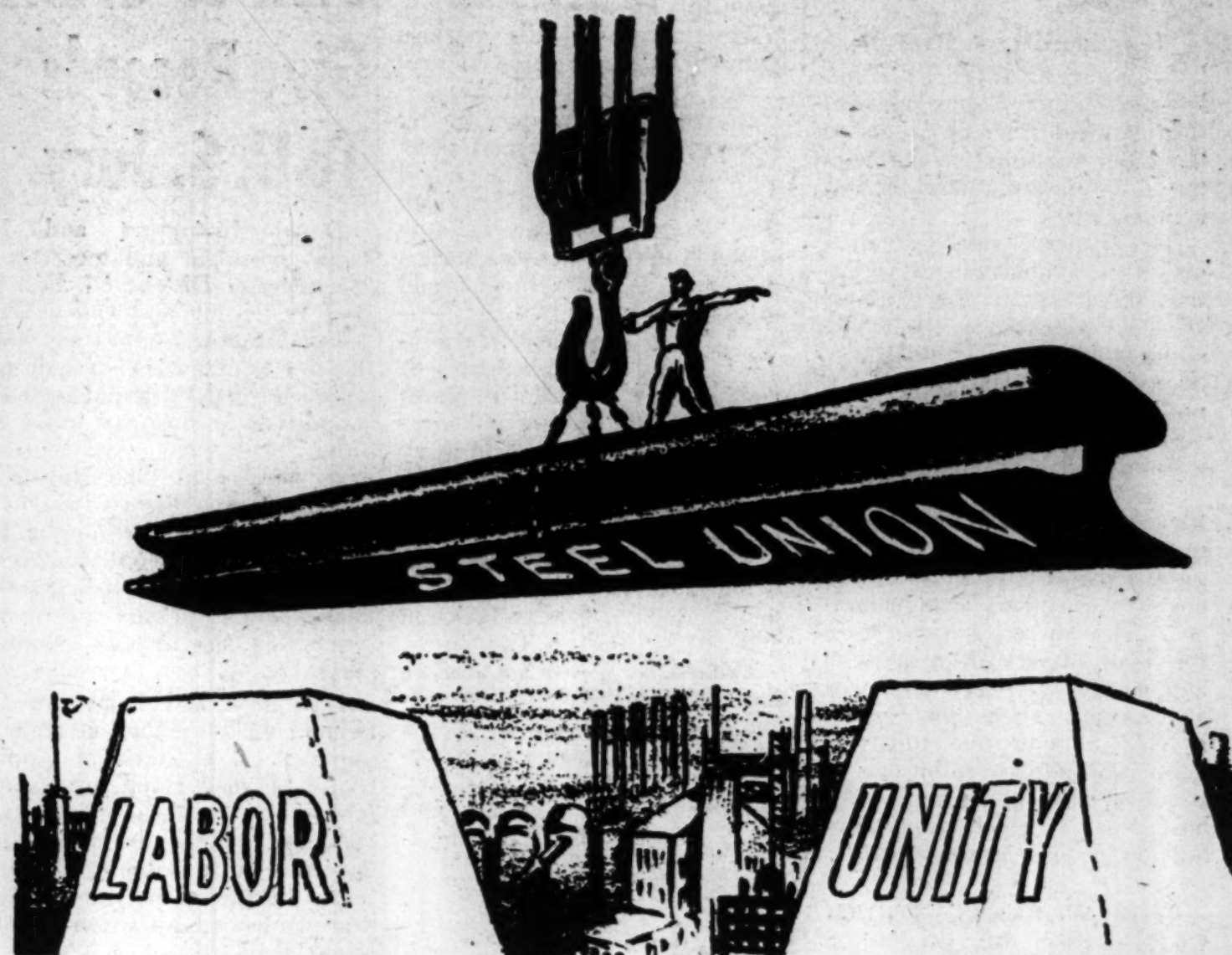
The WSB award must be granted now without delay and without any price increases for the steel profiteers. This is what every trade union local in the nation ought to say. The demands of the telephone and telegraph workers should be granted, with the public giving them every possible support. The right to strike must be defended. Surely, it is common sense for the trade unions to sit down with each other, whether AFL, CIO, or independent, on a local or state basis to tackle their common problems as wage-workers. Such as solidarity with the striking workers, the need to present a common front against all attacks on the right to strike, the need to find common platforms and candidates in the coming elections on a local and national scale.

HEIL ROMMEL

WITH BUT ONE MEMBER who remembered that this country endured more than one million casualties—dead and wounded—to help destroy Hitler and his generals, the New York Board of Education casually approved for our school children the pro-fascist biography, "Rommel, the Desert Fox."

At the same time, this body which is under the thumb of the notorious pro-Franco tory, George A. Timone, did not have the courage to permit our students to read Carey McWilliams' factual account of "Witch Hunt: The Revival of Heresy." They also had the gall to continue for the fifth year the ban on the weekly magazine, The Nation.

Can men like these be entrusted to defend our American heritage of democratic liberties when they so obviously feel their hearts beat in sympathy with the Rommels of this world? These men feel sympathy with the totalitarian brute, Rommel, whose armies were backed up by the gas chambers of Dachau. These are the gents who with the help of the Feinberg Law are now sharpening the knife against the "subversion" of teachers who believe in peace, equality of Negro and white, and the rightness of America's struggle against the Nazis and what they stand for. We hope that New York parents will have something to say about these Rommel-lovers in charge of their children.



As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The fate of the Moody-Dingell bill, which would temporarily increase unemployment compensation by 50 percent, seems to be sealed. The dirty work was done in the Senate Finance Committee by Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) and Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) whose influence was sufficient to secure a vote tabling the measure indefinitely.

Hearings were held all week by a House Ways and Means subcommittee but there was no indication that favorable action could be expected in that quarter, either.

The irony of the situation is that a Congress which doesn't hesitate to appropriate billions to enrich the war contractors will not provide \$250 million to protect unemployed workers and their families from actual hunger. As many witnesses pointed out in the hearings these workers are jobless in large part because of that arms program.

During the past six months, unemployment has been increasing. The official figure for March, as given by the Census Bureau, is 1,804,000, which labor economists say is at least one million below the actual number of jobless. But regardless of precise statistics, the pools of unemployment are admittedly serious, especially in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana and the South. The number of such pools is increasing each month.

In February, when the George committee held hearings on the Moody-Dingell bill, there was testimony that there was 18 areas of substantial unemployment. When Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin testified before the House Ways and Means subcommittee on April 1, he revealed that the number had grown to 21 areas. But before he left the witness stand, the Bureau of Labor Statistics released a new study setting the figure at 35 areas. BLS said there were 101 areas of "moderate" unemployment, which together with those of "substantial" unemployment means 136 major industrial areas where a jobless worker cannot find a job and must depend upon unemployment compensation.

Because of its attachment to the

Taft, Dems Join to Kill Jobless Pay Increase

discredited theory of State's Rights, Congress has never provided a uniform unemployment insurance system. As a result, the amount of weekly payments vary from state to state. The national average weekly payment for total unemployment is \$21.86, with some states, like Alabama, paying as little as \$16.35 while New York pays \$23. Michigan, with an average of \$27, is at the top.

The states have acted slowly or not at all to raise the compensation in line with the rising cost of living. The level of payments in all states is lower, in purchasing power, than the payments provided back in 1935 when the original social security law was passed. Tom Downs, a member of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, explained to the Senate committee how the maximum in his state for 1939, which was \$16 a week, has undergone no real improvement. The \$27 provided in Michigan today will buy about as much as \$14.50 did in 1939.

Moreover, as Downs pointed out, after 20 weeks of unemployed insurance, the jobless worker goes off the list in most states. Tobin submitted figures showing that workers have been exhausting their unemployment benefits at the average rate of 75,000 a month during the past year. In January the number exhausting their benefits in California was 8,000; in Massachusetts, 6,600; in Michigan 6,150; in Pennsylvania 7,500; and in little Rhode Island, with an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent, exhaustions were 2,600.

Testifying before the Senate committee was Raymond Badger, an automobile worker previously laid off by the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Ind. He told the senators he has three children and with his wife and her mother, his household numbers six. His grocery bill is \$30 a week, his insurance \$3 and there are costs of utilities, rent, and clothing to be met. But the Indiana unemployment compensation system allows him a maximum of only \$27.

The Moody-Dingell bill would provide federal funds to those states in which, at the request of the governor, the labor department would declare that substantial unemployment existed.

The state could then increase the weekly unemployed payments by

50 percent. This would make possible an increase in the average weekly payment from \$21.86 to \$28.77. In Michigan, where allowances are made for dependents up to four, it could mean as much as \$49 to an unemployed family. In New York it would permit an average weekly payment of \$41.

Sen. Blair Moody (D-Mich), the main author of the bill, pleaded for favorable action on the ground that most of the present unemployment was "temporary" and that it was due almost entirely to the cutbacks in allotment of metals to civilian goods industries. He made it exceedingly clear that he wholeheartedly supported the government's program "in preparing for war" as he bluntly called it, and predicted that the war program would eventually provide an abundance of jobs.

As a result Moody's argument for his own bill has been extremely vulnerable.

The fact is that the war program by creating sky-high prices, high taxes and frozen wages has produced the consumers goods slump. This has contributed as much, or not more, to unemployment as have the metal cutbacks.

If Moody were correct in his analysis, the perspective would be one of a substantial pickup in jobs. But with few exceptions, students of the economic situation anticipate continued hard times for millions of workers with increasing areas of unemployment.

The Moody-Dingell bill ought to be enacted, for it would provide some immediate relief to families who, as Tom Downs said, "are going hungry." But even more than the Moody-Dingell bill, the country needs a basically improved unemployed compensation law which will raise jobless payments high enough to support a family in health and decency, and will continue those payments until the unemployed worker has a job, regardless of how long that may be.

With more unemployment looming ahead the people cannot afford to delay action.



Foster

(Continued from Page 3)

legal provisions of the Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor laws. All this constitutes a real danger to the labor movement, along with the drive towards fascism that is taking place.

The general steel situation makes a number of major lessons stand out for the workers. Of great importance, the whole struggle illustrates dramatically that the workers are now in a position to win important concessions if they will but act vigorously.

The unions should not allow the employers and the government to carry through their insane armaments program at the cost of the workers' living standards. The workers have no taste for Wall Street's Korean War and its general program of war aggression. Their aim, while striving to substitute this war orientation altogether by one of peace, should be to make the bosses pay for their armaments fully out of their immense profits.

THE WORKERS' STRUGGLE

in steel also emphasizes afresh the ever-present need for a greater solidarity among all sections of the labor movement. As usual, most of the top leaders of the unions, saturated with warmongery and imperialism, have stood aside from the fight of the steel workers, as though it were no concern of their unions. This is outright betrayal of the working class. The fight of the steel workers is the fight of all workers. Especially at present the steel workers need the full backing of all organized labor.

The struggle is by no means won because the plants have been taken over by the government. Now there will be a hard fight to compel the companies to accept the full WSB award, to avoid their whittling down his union's rights and to prevent them from wrangling from the government a big increase in the price of steel, to still further swell their fabulous profits.

LASTLY, the great potential power shown by the steel movement stresses again the imperative need for independent political action by labor and its allies. It is tragically absurd that the 15,000,000 organized workers should remain tied to the capitalist two-party system by their conservative union leaders. This is the political castration of the working class.

Thus in the present Presidential election campaign, there is to be seen the sorry spectacle of the capitalist political bosses busily creating a political setup where, come next November, the

workers will be given the empty choice between two reactionaries for President.

How long will the workers permit this tragic farce to continue? Organized labor, united with the Negro people, poorer farmers, intellectuals and other democratic strata in a broad peace coalition, would constitute an overwhelming majority of the American people. Such a great people's movement could quickly put an end to the present rule by exploiters, reactionaries, and corruptionists. It would place the United States upon the path of peace, democracy, and progress and do away with the Wall Street program of fascism and war that is now terrifying the world.

The forecast of this coalition is the Progressive Party, with its presidential candidates Hallinan and Mrs. Bass. The great working-class power manifest in the movement of the steelworkers is a clear indication that a vast coalition political movement, led by the workers, will develop in this country, and much sooner than the reactionaries think.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

its case against the companies.

The employers are believed planning new moves, possibly Monday, with their cases pending in courts of every area where steel mills are located.

In one respect these court cases may be the very excuse the administration needs for not giving effect to the wage raises recommended by its own WSB. The attorneys of the steel companies are charging that "irreparable" damage may be caused the companies if the government, while in possession of the plants, incorporates the WSB's terms in an agreement with the steel union. It was the administration's assertion that no changes are planned in working conditions that served as the answer to the charge of the steel companies.

Steelmen made no announcement today of accomplishments, if any, in the second day's conference between Murray and Steelman.

Murray said that the 170-man wage policy committee due in Washington today was called in to be up to date on developments. He gave no indication of anything new to bring before them.

Yesterday Murray met with Sawyer, who administers the seizure to assure in "every degree of possible cooperation." Sawyer said operation of the mills is getting in stride everywhere.

Full employment will have to come by degrees, because the process of re-firing the furnaces may not be completed for about a week.

Dist. 65 Chiefs Give Records To U. S. Jury

David Livingston and Jack Paley, president and secretary respectively of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America, appeared yesterday for an hour and a half each before the federal grand jury after submitting 11 boxes of union records. They were asked to return next week at a time still to be designated and the two union officials will appear before the U. S. Court of Appeals on Monday on an application for bail pending final decision of the government concerning the records submitted yesterday.

Livingston and Paley are free in the custody of their attorney by approval of Court of Appeals Judge Learned Hand, who stayed their jailing for three months on a contempt charge for having earlier refused to submit the union books to the grand jury. They were sentenced by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

After examining the books, the government may either decide that the submitted records are acceptable and that the contempt order be vacated, or that failure to submit the required records should automatically enforce the jail sentences on the union leaders.

The union officials asserted that they were submitting the records to refute government allegations that union funds were used to post \$80,000 in bail for Communist leaders, who did not appear in court last year for sentencing under their Smith Act convictions.

Injunctions

(Continued from Page 1)

visory employees there locked themselves in the building fearful that they cannot get "safe passage" out. While the company charged "violent and vicious" picketing, feeling ran high in Fairmont as one woman picket was struck by a company truck. She is suing for \$10,000.

Pickets pulled the operators out of exchanges in scores of southern cities scattered through North and South Carolina, Alabama and Virginia. With many of those towns on manual service, "emergency" calls were obtainable only through supervisors. The operators also deserted switchboards in Miami, Atlanta and other major cities served by Southeastern Bell.

The story was the same in the vast areas served by Southwestern Bell. Pickets pulled out an estimated 5,000 on strike in St. Louis. Only minor picket line friction was reported in New York City. Operators of the Long Lines exchange honored picket lines and in many cases joined them. They were allowed to enter the building to collect their pay which they especially were anxious to get for Easter holidays.

Negotiations were still on in Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco and Newark for the systems of the respective states which are directly affected by the strike. In New York, the negotiations are for the 16,000 Western Electric employees, who do the manufacturing and installing of telephone equipment. They are scattered in 43 states and give the strike its national character.

The strikes in the states affect some 52,000 workers. But main interest in negotiations affecting them centers on Detroit, where a settlement for Michigan, it is believed, may set the pattern for the others. The federal mediator

there said that so far the "minor" issues have been settled.

Yesterday was the first test of the union's decision to pull out all its 300,000 members through the "hit and run" system of picketing. This made it difficult to estimate how many workers are affected by the strike outside the directly struck states and divisions.

Consumers

(Continued from Page 1)

canvassed said they were worse off this year than last, 33 percent indicated some improvement, and the rest said things were just about the same. The report did not indicate the economic status of those polled — whether they were employers, workers, professionals or farmers.

"Approximately one-third of the spending units did not expect their incomes to keep pace with prices during the year," the survey noted. It noted also that six out of 10 consumers expect prices to rise in 1952.

The survey was conducted by for the Board by the Survey Research Center of the University of Chicago.

Case of '76'

(Continued from Page 3)

of evidence to Judge Edward J. Dimock showing the jury lists are dominated by rich owner-manager groups and virtually exclude manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The testimony of the jury clerk revealed how the discrimination is accomplished.

On the day Hergreaves was kicked off the jury list for failure to match the satorial appearance of the late Jimmy Walker, Grover Whalen and the Duke of Windsor, two other workers likewise flunked the "appearance" and "manner" test. They were Abraham Goldberg, 1210 Nelson Ave., Bronx, cabinet manufacturing foreman, and Alvin H. Manchester, 12 Fisher Ave., White Plains, milkman.

When the hearing reconvenes Monday morning, Judge Dimock will have before him complete lists of workers discriminated against by the jury officials in 1951 and 1952 for "appearance" and "manner."

This system is strictly illegal.

Classified Ads

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT

SINGLE ROOM with private family-light kitchen privileges, Manhattan. Call evenings 6-8 and Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. References: MO. 3-9132.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

ELNA SEWING MACHINE—rated tops by Independent Consumer Research Org. Generous Trade-In Allowance. Standard Brands Dist., 148 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

HOME

TWO FAMILY HOUSE—oil—2-car garage, 6-room apartment, available, sacrifice at \$13,500. Box 790. Daily Worker.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zake. NA 3-3344 or NY 7-1451, call any time.

(Upholstery)

SOPH rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Command attention, mornings 9-1. EY 6-7897.

SOPH \$12 chairs \$6 up. Seat bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey. AO 2-9494.

TELEVISION

TV SERVICE and installations immediate attention to all calls \$8 plus parts. Call WA 7-3386.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied customers. Low rates. Call Ed. Wendell JM 6-0000. JIMMER & SPICER'S Moving and Pickup Service, large and small jobs. UN 4-7707.

It produces the same non-representative juries as did the old 1949 system of handpicking from the Social Register and other ritzy lists.

The old system, under which the 11 national Communist leaders were convicted in the first Smith Act trial, was abandoned by the government, however, as being too obviously unfair.

It accomplished its discrimination by openly handpicking the prospective jurors in advance. The new system, testimony in the current challenge shows, produces the same discriminatory result by concealed handpicking at the end of the process.

Stoolie

(Continued from Page 1)

spy. He said he left the party in July, 1950.

Litt, a slender man with black, pointed beard and moustache, was called after defense lawyers ended cross-examination of William M. Foad, the San Francisco stoolie.

Margolis drew from Foad the statement that during part of the time he was a party member, he personally harbored an "intent" to overthrow the government by force and violence. Then Margolis made him admit that he left the Communist Party "because the party wouldn't go along with these views that you and others held."

Standard Oil of New Jersey was the nation's biggest moneymaker in 1951, ousting General Motors Corp. from first place.

Shopper's Guide

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Greet The Worker on May Day

GREETING BLANK

DATE _____

To appear on special page devoted to greeting the victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts, especially our editor John Gates, and Benjamin J. Davis, president of the former publishers of our paper.

INITIALS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

Enclosed please find \$_____ to cover.

NOTE: The deadline for all greetings is Wednesday, April 16. The issue will be dated April 30, 1952.

REGISTER NOW !!!

The Spring Term of the JEFFERSON SCHOOL BEGINS MONDAY

Catalogs Available in Office of JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE 575 Avenue of Americas (corner 16th Street) WA 9-1000

Struggle to Bring Reality and Democracy in Theatre Goes On

By MICHAEL GOLD

Herb Tank's powerful tragedy, taken from the daily life of the American seamen, was the first production of our New Playwrights' Theatre.

Certainly no finer example of proletarian drama could have served to introduce the theatre to the workers of New York.

"Longitude 49" now marks a further step in the theatre's development. It is our first offering in a series of published plays that we hope will serve as a permanent record and legacy to the future, as well as another demonstration today that America of the People still lives.

What is America? Is it our big machines, our skyscrapers, or all the hoarded gold? No, America is the People. The people are the nation! This was one of the great affirmations of the French Revolution.

In America, Walt Whitman, our nation's Bard, asserted the same vast truth. But a hundred years after Walt roved the sidewalks of New York you can search the brassy Broadway jungle and find not a single stage on which the People is allowed to appear.

Out of some twenty-five plays now current only one is concerned with the main problems of humanity. The author isn't an American, however, but a bearded foreign Marxist agitator named Bernard Shaw. The rest is all rhinestone musical comedy, stale pastiche and flummery, musicless music and unfunny humor. And there are the stale old drawing-room comedies, with their shopworn epigrams. It is the art of a generation of epigones.

There is also, of course, the obsession of the intellectuals with psychiatry. What can this violence, despair and nihilism in our literature mean except that our authors are crushed beneath the insoluble contradictions of an outworn social system?

These psychiatric bankrupts have often attacked Tank's "Longitude" and Barnard Rubin's "Candy Story," another of our productions. They say that our plays aren't psychological, "spiritual." Suffering with the guilt of liberals who have run from the anti-fascist battlefield they unconsciously crave to find plays and books re-

"Longitude 49" was first presented by New Playwrights in New York City on April 15, 1950 with the author as director and with a cast headed by Frank Silver, Sidney Reiter, Herb Armstrong and Al Nadler. On Oct. 27, 1950 it was presented under the author's direction at Unity Theatre, London. On September 15, 1951 the play was produced under the title of Tanker Nebraska at the Theatre Ann Schiffbauerdamm in Berlin, Germany. The following month it opened simultaneously in South Bohemia and in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia under the title Tankova Led Mackay. Recently, New Playwrights Inc. published "Longitude 49" in book form (\$1.50 at leading bookshops) with an introduction by Michael Gold who is a board member of that organization. This fine introduction by a pioneer organizer of People's Theatre is reprinted below.—Feature Editor.

flecting their own tortured consciences.

But workers live in the real world and face real problems. They are the Nation, and the Nation faces atom bomb war, unemployment, race discrimination, and commercial degradation of culture and thought.

The thousands of New York workers who witnessed Tank's play had no trouble identifying themselves with his protagonists and their problems.

This has been as true among the great working-class audiences of England, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary, where the play has already been produced and achieved the proudest success.

America has isolated itself. The people of Europe picture us only as a crazy Wall Street imperialist who threatens to blow up humanity with his atom bombs.

But there are two Americas, and "Longitude" has helped introduce the worker's America to the peoples of Europe. In all the reviews of the play abroad there appeared the same note of wonder and hope in discovering that there existed a people's America.

The struggle to bring reality and democracy into the theatre isn't new here. I can remember some of the first skirmishes made by the Provincetown Players. It was somewhere around 1916. John Reed was one of the theatre's founders, and Eugene O'Neill wrote his first sea-plays and was formed and made by that group.

The little stage on Macdougall Street held the multitudes of America. They appeared on the American stage for the first time—real seamen, farmers and mechanics—furnished room suicides, IWW rebel stokers and bitter war conscripts.

It was a great new continent, but the Village bohemianism proved a treacherous foe of the theatre and its drift to socialist realism. Broadway commercialism dealt the final stab. O'Neill went to Broadway and the bourgeois guilt drama of his later phase.

In 1924 I helped organize the Workers Laboratory Theatre. It rehearsed in an old loft near Washington Square and put on one proletarian play on Second Avenue, then faded away.

In 1927 the banker art patron, Otto Kahn, disgusted with the Theatre Guild which his money had established, offered me a big bundle of money to start a new theatre. I called together some left-wing playwrights, among them John Dos Passos and John Howard Lawson, and formed the first "New Playwrights." We wrote and produced seven plays on such subjects as the Ford belt line, Jewish tenement sorrow, Harlem blues and liberation, the struggle between East and West for the oil fields of Asia.

The theatre was confused. It

tried to be poetic and revolutionary, but too often was vague and grandiose. The underlying bourgeois nihilism of Dos Passos infected us all. There was also a terrible load of formalism to carry. Technical innovations and scenery took the place of Marxist clarity in the plays. It was the time of Futurists, and our theatre cracked under the weight of ladders, cubes, platforms and other futurist, constructivist fads.

We had a big working-class audience, just the same. There has always been this big, hungry audience in New York, eager to see their own world on the stage.

The Theatre Union which succeeded us drew audiences of a size hitherto undreamed. It produced a number of clear-cut, popular dramas and was on its way to being a great people's institution, until it was wrecked from within by some Trotskyite lags.

It was in the great crisis of the Hungry Thirties that the proletarian theatre came into its own. At one moment there were over a thousand theatre groups scattered through the nation. The government art projects then came into the field, and added new plays and immense audiences.

But this renaissance faltered and failed like most progressivism after Roosevelt died.

Our new theatre picks up the fallen flag. I am proud to be associated with this young group and believe they are worthy inheritors of the great tradition.

I compare this play by Herb Tank with the early sea-plays of Eugene O'Neill and find that Tank has greater truth, realism and dramatic power. Yes, there has been progress.

American writers are being asked today to sing hymns to the Atom Bomb, or be hunted like outlaws. I am glad that the New Playwrights' Theatre means to go on chanting hymns only to Life and the People. On our banners we have inscribed "Socialist Realism," and in our hearts there is no fear or nihilism, but hope for the world.

Gala Evening of People's Culture In Harlem Tonite

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress presents a gala evening of People's Culture tonight (Friday) at the Golden Gate Auditorium, 142nd & Lenox Ave. The program includes the premiere of "One More River," a Co-op production in which William L. Patterson, head of the National CRC, will participate along with such stars as Maxwell Glanville, William Marshall, Milroy Ingram, Bill Robinson, Howard Wierum, Asadata Dafora, Charles L. Riley, Murdis Sweeny, Andrew T. Williams and the Loyal Gospel Singers. "The Harlem Story" which will also be presented features Nadyne Brewer, Frank Lopez, Randolph Robinson, Madeleine Cari, Charles Riley and others in a concert of jazz, work-songs, blues, gospel-songs, operatic numbers and dramatic monologue.

Soviet Color Film 'In Circus Arena' Opens Saturday

The American premiere of the brilliant Soviet color film "In The Circus Arena" takes place this Saturday April 12 at the Stanley Theatre. The film was produced in Moscow in 1951 and stars many of the leading circus performers from the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic. Both the Chinese and Russian sections were made during live performances at the Moscow circus in September, 1951.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Look Who's Here!

YANKS AND DODGERS at the Stadium today!

It'll probably be windy, dusty and lengthy. No great crowds will storm the Stadium. Big league cities don't go big for pre-season exhibitions, they save the dough for the real thing. Giants and Indians pulled less at the Polo Grounds last spring than in most of the minor league stops en route, this year they wind up at Kansas City, Evansville and Indianapolis where they'll jam the house each time.

Yet there'll be some thousands of the curious and impatient on hand. What's this rookie Andy Carey look like at third? Another McDougald? The new Mickey Mantle in center. Another DiMag? These phenom rookie lefties Schaeffer and Miller? Couple of Ed Fords?

The Dodgers are solid and set. Last year's team with perhaps a deeper pitching staff even though Newk is gone. (If he gets a hoped-for medical discharge things will be looking real good on the mound.) Shuba a longer blasting lefthanded hitting fourth outfielder and pinch hitter. . . . Pafko with the club from the start. Campanella hitting like never before, still on the ascending spiral. . . . Hodges, Robinson, Reese, Cox, Snider and Furillo . . . shouldn't this club again open up that big gap and this time make it stick? Will they try hard to wallop the Yanks three straight to establish something?

The Yanks have that patchwork look around now by comparison, but that's the way it's been the last three seasons. They've won on their 25-man squad, not on any single set of eight regulars. Check last year's American League leaders—not a Yank in the five top hitters. Not a Yank leading in any of the specialties, runs, hits, doubles, triples, home runs, runs batted in, stolen bases.

But any of FIVE Yankee outfielders on the Chicago White Sox roster might mean the pennant in Comiskey Park. That's right, give the Sox Bauer, Woodling, Mantle, Jensen or Cerv to play rightfield and add a long ball threat and they might be in. And there's a sixth outfielder, Archie Wilson, who might do it too—drove in 112 runs for Buffalo. Trouble for Chisox is that to get any of these they'd have to give up a topline pitcher like Pierce and then they'd be hurting in another department.

There'll be no Yankee "collapse," even if Carey doesn't pan out and the infield is slightly shaky. The pennant pick (in tomorrow's Worker, as if you don't know who I'm picking) is not based on Yankee weakness but on a certain other team's improvement.

Too Much Expected of Elliott?

HOW MUCH of the Monte Irvin slack will Bob Elliott take up? Not enough, in our offhand opinion, to win the pennant again (even if Willie Mays wins his fight for deferment as the chief suppo of a large family).

Nobody around except a Musial or Kiner could make up for that relentless batting in of the vital runs which made the Giant clock tick. Elliott has been a good consistent long ball socker for years, and can pull for the nearby leftfield seats. But if he were all he used to be, the Braves would not have let him go so easily.

The record shows Elliott was 36 in November. I doubt he can at this stage of his career cover left field. He is a slow, though sure-handed third baseman. To me the important thing to examine is the direction he was going after 16 solid years as a big leaguer. In 1951 he dropped 20 points from .305 to .285. He dropped from 107 runs batted in to 70, from 24 home runs to 15, from 162 hits to 137, from 95 runs to 73. He missed 14 games for one reason or another in '50, and missed 20 games in '51.

Which doesn't mean that he won't help, or that the Giants made any kind of mistake in adding his still strong bat to their mild batting order. But it does signify that his addition could easily be overestimated as taking up the Monte Irvin slack.

This and That . . .

SPEAKING OF expecting too much, Philly fans may be doing that little thing of Curt Simmons, who musters out of the Army this weekend. Visions of the 22-year-old southpaw stepping right to the mound and taking up where he left off in 1950 are completely out of line with baseball reality. Throwing a ball on and off to a catcher is nothing at all like pitching to batters under game conditions. Simmons has a lot of hard work to go through to shake off the rust and regain full control. Baseball is an exact and exacting game.

New Orleans was the scene of a "mixed" baseball game for the first time last week. The Dodgers, Giants and Indians had given this city the exhibition go-by because of a city law forbidding Negro and white to compete on the same field. Without much fanfare, the Chicago White Sox played there the other night, against the Pittsburgh Pirates. There was a sellout crowd of 10,000. According to a report from New Orleans, "Mino and Rodriguez were applauded equally for their feats with Ralph Kiner and other white stars." Hap Claudi, sports editor of the New Orleans Item, described the game as a "new era in baseball for the city."

The Knicks will have to win one game in Minneapolis to take down the top prize. They play there Saturday and Sunday nights, come back to New York for games next Wednesday and Friday, back to Minneapolis (barring four straight for either team) the following Sunday, and, if needed, a sixth game here Tuesday the 22nd and a seventh in Minneapolis Thursday the 24th. They are playing a fine team game right now, with any of seven players apt to break things up. A key to this series is the kind of job Clifton, the defensive ace, can do in holding George Mikan within reasonable bounds.

Al Lopez is very happy about a couple of veteran surprise packages whom he feels gives the club the kind of bench strength it didn't have last year. One is 33-year-old Pete Reiser, who has been punishing the ball as a pinch hitter and part time regular, the other, Quincy Troupe, veteran catcher of the Indianapolis club of the Negro League, who came down for a look and has been signed up. One of those sound, smart, steady looking catchers of whom it was always said "Top had the break didn't come earlier for him." Troupe has shown Lopez big league form behind the plate and pretty fair hitting.

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BAN ON B'KLYN COLLEGE STUDENT COUNCIL ASSAILED

The Labor Youth League denounced yesterday, as "one of the most openly fascist acts that has ever taken place on an American campus," the Brooklyn College administration's decision to abolish the student council.

Robert Fogel, intercollegiate director of the New York LYL, charged that the decision to suppress the elected body of student self-government at Brooklyn College was part of President Gideon's drive "to regiment every aspect of student life."

Fogel asserted that "armed Burns (detective agency) agents were hired" by the college to enforce stringent regulations of student life.

He pointed out that "first the LYL was banned because of the war in Korea and then the student newspaper, 'Vanguard' was abolished because it defended the LYL and campaigned against Gideon's pet project of bringing ROTC to campus. Students for Democratic Action was suspended because of its participation in the fight against the suppression of the newspaper."

"In order to establish a more systematic approach to its repressive policy, the Gideon administration set up a 'McCarran Committee' based on the McCarran Law, which it has utilized to begin a systematic attack on all student organizations, one of which, the Young Progressives of America, was banned under its provisions."

COLLEGE RALLY

An audience of 300 heard Julius Lemansky, one of the suspended school teachers, at an off-campus

Brooklyn College student rally Wednesday noon. Lemansky spoke on the Feinberg Law and the city Board of Education's thought-control drive against unionized and other progressive teachers as well as on other aspects of the reactionary attack on academic freedom.

The meeting, at Germania Place, was sponsored by the Young Progressives of America.

Early Ivens Films Shown in Brooklyn

Several powerful earlier films made by Joris Ivens (director of 'Peace Will Win') will be shown this Saturday night, April 12 at the U. E. Ballroom, 160 Montague St. Brooklyn. The program, which will be shown at 8:30 and in conjunction with on Easter Eve dance, again at midnight is sponsored by the Tom Paine Committee Against the Smith Act.

Urge Bigger Protests on Roosevelt Ward

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in New Orleans upholding the frame-up draft evasion of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. was condemned yesterday as a reflection of "southern jimcrow justice" for Negro youth.

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward Jr. contrasted the prosecution of the Negro youth leader with government's failure to "prosecute the lynchers, the KKK and the Negro-haters." It called for renewed protests to the Justice Department, and pledged to take the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

State taxes in 1951 totaled \$3,900,000,000, a 12.6 percent increase over 1950.

Willie Mays Denied Draft Deferment

Willie Mays, the Giants' young outfield star, lost his last ditch appeal for deferment yesterday and will go into the Army May 15. The 20-year-old Negro star, last season the league's "Rookie of the Year," made a plea to Alabama Selective Service director J. T. Johnson as a hardship case, since he is the sole support of four members of his family. Johnson turned him down.

The rejection was a severe blow to the Giants' pennant hopes, already rocked by the loss of Monte Irvin.

Phone Strikers Fight the Morgan Bank

By ART SHIELDS

The mounted cop sat ready with his hand on his club as the pickets shook their heads at the women telephone workers approaching the entrance of the massive, smoke-stained skyscraper of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. yesterday.

The cop was ready to push a way through the line if the women wanted help. But they didn't want to come in. They had just come to cheer up the pickets and tell them to keep up the fight. And the ten billion dollar Bell System of A.T.&T. kept slowing down.

The solidarity of labor was winning the day's battle against the bankers who run the phone trust. The telephone workers face bigger tests, however.

MISSISSIPPI WRIT

The bankers behind A.T.&T. are the real rulers of America. Politicians jump when they crack the whip. These bankers have already gotten an anti-strike injunction in Mississippi against the telephone workers. And further action of this kind is likely elsewhere.

This phone monopoly is the biggest aggregation of capital in the United States outside of Metropolitan Life. The phone trust is dominated by the Morgan bankers.

These are the men who make immense profits out of the war in Korea. They also reap millions from the new atom bomb industry. And in the last couple of years they have increased AT&T assets by one billion dollars by doubling telephone rates to the coin telephone box users.

The bankers could easily pay the 300,000 telephone workers of the United States a good living wage. And it is up to the working class of this country to back the telephone workers' fight.

Of New England's 140,000 textile workers, 62,000 are unemployed, according to a Wall Street Journal survey.

CORRECTION

In yesterday's report on the trade conference in Moscow, a statement by Arthur Deutsch, of the AFL Typographical Union, was garbled, because an entire line of copy was inadvertently omitted by the linotype operator in the composing room. The statement should have read: "America needs to trade with all the world to keep the American people working. We need no war, and do not want to find employment in other people's blood."

Memorial Meeting Monday for 2 Negro Victims of Ex-Cop

A memorial meeting for James and Wyatt Blacknall, Negro brothers slain by Westchester ex-cop Stanley LaBensky, will be held by the Westchester County NAACP Monday, April 14, 8 p.m., at the Westchester County Center, Tarrytown Road, White Plains. Church, civic and union groups in New York City as well as Westchester County are reported planning to send large delegations

to demonstrate their solidarity.

Speakers at the meeting will include: Walter White, executive secretary of the national NAACP; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, First Episcopal District, AME; Rudolph Halley, president of New York City Council; Canada Lee, Rev. William L. Hamilton, pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church, and Rev. Thomas Slater, president White Plains NAACP branch.

LAWYERS GUILD HITS PROBE OF BAR'S POLITICAL BELIEFS

The national executive board of the National Lawyers Guild yesterday expressed its opposition to the effort of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to compel lawyers to disclose their political beliefs or affiliations, saying:

"We believe that the compulsory disclosure of political beliefs and associations and the promulgation of professional black lists based thereon is beyond all governmental power, contrary to our Constitutional guarantees, and to the validity of the democratic process."

The Guild statement continues: "Past inquisitions of the House Committee have terrorized and ruined the careers of many of the persons subpoenaed as witnesses. . . . More serious is the fact that this type of action has inspired fear in others which, to use the words of Mr. Justice Douglas, 'has driven more and more men and women in all walks of life either to silence or to the folds of the orthodox.'"

"The addition of lawyers to the groups subjected to prosecution is a dangerous portent. An attack of this kind upon the Bar has a special effect far beyond the persons examined. It affects the entire body of our citizens who depend upon a watchful and courageous

Bar for their legal protection." Asserting that "most, if not all, of those subpoenaed were reported to be identified with activities in the defense of civil liberties," the Guild statement suggests that: "The present investigation is intended to achieve the effect of intimidating the profession . . . at a time when an independent and fearless Bar is indispensable to the administration of justice."

TRACTOR RACE

PRAGUE (Telepress).—A competition has been started between tractor drivers in Unhost (CSR) and their colleagues in Reichstadt (GDR) for the speedy fulfillment of spring ploughing by the use of Soviet tractor drivers' methods and for the strengthening of friendly relations of the workers.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE LAST in series of free lectures in Jefferson School. Lecture and socials on topics of interest. Friday, April 11: The Slave of Unions in the Struggle for Peace—Wage Freeze, Layoffs and the War Drive—Speaker: Dorey Wilkerson. Lecture begins 7:30 p.m., in Auditorium. No admission charge to lecture and social—catalogs now available in office. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y.C. WA 9-1600.

Tomorrow Manhattan

"THE GHOST GOES WEST," a Rene Clair satire on Anglo-Saxon customs, told by a Scot ghost, starring Robert Donat, Jean Parker. Don't come in at the end! Saturday 2 shows starting 8:30 p.m. Sunday 2 shows 1:30 and 10:30 p.m. Members \$1, non-members \$1.25—430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

EAST SIDE ALP CLUBS presents a dance to honor Warsaw Ghetto fighters. Joel Lynn, Comedian, top artists, Sol Tischler, speaker. At spacious YPA Hall, 95 Ave. B, corner 6th St. Contr. \$1. 4th and 6th So. ALP.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

THREE RARE JORIS IVENS FILMS, a real treat by the terrific director of "Peace Will Win." Plant of dancing, too, and lots of pizza. Two screenings: 8:30 and midnight. Tom Paine Committee's festive "Easter Eve Hop." U.E. Ballroom, 160 Montague St. (any train to Borough Hall—16 minutes from Times Sq.) Contribution: \$1.

Sunday Manhattan

WIT AND HUMOR of the Working Class by Meyer Weis—8:30 p.m. Sunday, April 13, ALP Forum, 220 W. 80th St.—75c. THE SUNDAY FORUM presents "the Recent Soviet Novel," a new world and a new people as revealed in Soviet fiction. Speaker: Francine Bradley, and chairman: David Goldway on Sunday, April 13, at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (1/2 price to students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

Coming

"JEWISH LIFE" presents a Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters. Distinguished speakers and artists: Dr. W. R. DuBois, Albert E. Kahn, Morris Schappas, Lucy Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Inger Hardison, etc. Hotel Diplomat, Wednesday, April 16, 1953—8:15 p.m. Tickets at Jewish Life office, 22 E. 17th St. Room 601—WA 4-5740 or at door. Adm. \$1.20. WE NEED YOUTH—Youth to fight for a "Better Tomorrow"—Join the Youth Division of Civil Rights Congress in a get-acquainted party Friday, April 18th, at 9 p.m. Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St. Contribution \$1.

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to O'Leary's Orchestra, popular entertainment; Sat., May 10. Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 68th St. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lamon.

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Food ... Fun ... Film ... 'The Ghost Goes West'

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Rene Clair's satire on Anglo-Saxon customs, told by a Scot ghost, starring Robert Donat, Jean Parker. Friday-Sunday—3 shows—8:30-10:30 p.m. Saturday—3 shows—starting 8:30 p.m. Members \$1.00 • Non-Members \$1.35 430 SIXTH AVE. (nr. 9th St.)

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Meet the stars afterwards at SMILEY'S PARADISE
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Detroit Paper Hits Gov't for Spurning Soviet Proposals

DETROIT, April 10.—The U. S. Government is pursuing a "fatal" policy of "arid and stupid diplomacy" in closing the door to the recent and numerous Soviet proposals to peacefully solve world conflicts, the Detroit Free Press declared in an editorial here April 8.

Citing the Soviet proposal for German unification; Stalin's statement approving a big-power meeting; the Soviet trade offer at the current Moscow Economic Conference and Stalin's talk with the retiring Indian ambassador, in which the Soviet leader asserted that the threat of war has not increased, the Free Press declared:

"... it would be arid and stupid diplomacy to overlook any chance to reduce tensions, which are costing us and our allies much more than they are costing Russia."

The U. S. government must examine the Soviet proposals, the Free Press added, because "any other course would be fatal, when many people among our allies in

Europe fear we are 'dragging' them into an unnecessary war and are fretting over the strain of rearmament on their economies."

The Free Press commented that, "in any event we can't afford to let Stalin tell the world: 'I offered them peace and they rejected it.'" The paper quoted with approval of the Indian envoy to Moscow, who declared:

"It would be unwise to bang the door against every approach and give up the task as impossible. No effort is wasted and every effort should be made to get top people together."

"The UN has failed to ease world tensions. Why not try something else? There's been too much banging of doors in the past in Washington."

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Price 10 Cents

Members of Cabinet Feared Income Probe, Newbold Morris Says

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Newbold Morris, ousted as head of the "clean-up" drive after he asked J. Howard McGrath to fill out a financial questionnaire, today told a House Judiciary subcommittee that "many" members of President Truman's cabinet were "pre-

pared to resign" rather than answer the questionnaire.

Morris stuck to his statement, made publicly earlier this week, that there are "dead bodies" of unpunished fraud cases in the files of the FBI that should have been prosecuted long ago, and that J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, knows who these "bodies" are in the Federal Government. Hoover, he said, knows more about the Federal Government than any individual.

"There's no question in my mind," he said, "that he (Hoover) knows about the performance of anybody in government who has any discretionary power at all."

Morris said he could not identify any of the "bodies" for the committee, although "I had many talks with the director of the FBI and I had hoped to get his enthusiasm for my investigation."

Morris said he learned during his short stay in Washington that conscientious Government workers are "falling over" employees brought into the Government service by political pressure.

He said Government division heads know that they must accept employees recommended to them by Congressmen or jeopardize their appropriations.

"Are you impugning the integrity of members of Congress?" asked Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-NJ).

Morris pondered for a moment and said: "What a question to put to me!"

George Meyers In Prison For 'Contempt'

BALTIMORE, April 10.—George Meyers, Maryland Communist Party chairman and former State CIO president, has been sent to the Federal Prison in Petersburg, Va., to serve his 30-day "contempt" sentence. He was sentenced by Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut in the recent Smith Act trial for refusing to finger Communists and non-Communists from the witness stand.

Judge Chesnut denied Meyers' appeal against the contempt finding.

Meyers' bail in the Smith Act cases was set at \$20,000 after his conviction. Appeals have begun.

Four defendants are now out on bail. They are Dorothy Rose Blumberg, Leroy Hand Wood and Attorney Maurice Braverman, out on \$15,000 each, and Philip Frankfeld, out on \$20,000. Regina Frankfeld's release on \$10,000 was delayed by the death of a bondsman.

Judge Chesnut originally indicated that he would deny bail pending appeal. He changed his mind after defense arguments.

PENTAGON STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR USE OF POISON GAS BY U. S. ARMED FORCES

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Maj. Gen. E. F. Bullene, Chief Chemical Officer of the Army, recently began a campaign to prepare American public opinion to support the use of poison gas by U. S. armed forces. In a speech Feb. 8 at Hunter College before the New York section of the American Chemical Society he praised gas warfare not only for its effectiveness against people but for the fact that "it does not destroy physical property."

Gen. Bullene is the army officer who on Feb. 28 urged Congress to give the army money for mass production manufacture of weapons to be used in germ warfare.

The general's Hunter College speech attracted little attention at the time. But Rep. Robert L. Sikes (D-Fla.) who is actively promoting gas, germ and radiological warfare, inserted it in the Congressional Record on March 4.

"GAS PROVED SELF"

Gas proved extremely effective in World War I, Bullene pointed out, and its use by the army of the German Kaiser accounted for 70,000 American casualties, or 31

percent of total U. S. casualties.

"Gas proved itself in World War I," said Bullene.

"Approximately 10 percent of the artillery shells fired by the Germans were gas-filled," and gas was not used by aircraft, he noted. Only 6,000 German troops were assigned to gas warfare.

"In other words, 10 percent of the German artillery ammunition, which was gas-filled, and 6,000 troops accounted for almost one third of our casualties in that war," he said.

"We cannot delude ourselves with the thought that gas warfare is obsolete. The standard chemical

agents that have come down to us from World War I and have stood the test of time are still just as potent casualty producer as they were were."

Gas warfare is especially suited to the requirements of the U. S., Bullene contended, because scientific progress in this country is so advanced that few countries in his opinion could expect to compete in this field. Secondly, he argued the potential enemy, (the USSR, China and the countries of eastern Europe) will be able to provide greater manpower than the U. S., which will necessitate use by the U. S. of chemical, atomic, and by inference, germ warfare."

GOV'T PREDICTS CONTINUED DROP IN CONSUMER BUYING

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday that consumer purchases were expected to continue their decline through 1952. The FRB survey, an annual poll of consumer sentiment, concluded that the average consumer is pessimistic on the economic outlook for 1952 and will "pull in his horns" on purchases.

It indicated that durable goods purchases would continue in the slump which has been taking place for the last nine months. Consumer purchases are not expected to come up even to production limits set under the governments plans of reduced allocation of scarce materials.

About 36 percent of consumers

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Cops Club Phone Pickets; Writs Aimed at Strike

Coast Stoolie Reveals How FBI Hired Him

LOS ANGELES, April 10.—The Justice Dept. unveiled a new FBI stoolpigeon witness in the Smith Act trial here today. Howard Charles Litt, a former dancer. Litt now operates what he described as a copper picture business on Sunset Blvd. It was to this place of business, he testified that an FBI agent, Merle Parker put the proposition to him in 1946 to join the Communist Party as an FBI

(Continued on Page 6)

Injunctions, police clubbing and arrest of pickets came into play yesterday across the country as the strike of 68,000 telephone workers spread to exchanges in many cities. The first injunction obtained by the telephone trust—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. — banned picketing

by striking the Communications Workers of America in the entire state of Mississippi. Applications for similar bans have been made for the states of Louisiana and Georgia.

A mass picket line twice threw back club-swinging policemen at a Philadelphia exchange. Several workers were injured. The cops tried to clear a path for scab operators.

Four strikers were arrested as pickets and police clashed in Pittsburgh. A man was taken to a hospital with scalp injuries.

In the strong union-minded mining city of Fairmont, West Va., the company closed the telephone exchange. The scabbing super-

(Continued on Page 6)

Truman As Boss Now Wants To Forget the WSB Award

President Truman yesterday told newsmen he would not put into effect the Wage Stabilization Board's wage recommendations in the government-seized steel industry, but hopes for an agreement between the union and the companies.

Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer, following a conference with Philip Murray, also said he

plans no change in present working conditions.

Asked what the government's course would be if the negotiations between Murray and U. S. Steel's John A. Stephenson now mediated by War Mobilizer John R. Steelman end in deadlock, the President said he'll cross that bridge when he gets to it.

In the meantime the steel com-

panies lost in their second attempt to obtain a federal injunction aimed at the President's seizure order when Federal judge David Pine turned down their application for a temporary writ. Their attorneys were infuriated when a representative of the Department of Justice said the government would want a full legal days to prepare

(Continued on Page 6)

URGE PICKET TURNOUT TODAY, 5 P. M., AT SOUTH AFRICA CONSULATE

See Page 3

Way Cleared to Put Peace on The Ballot in Washington State



OLYMPIA, Wash., April 10.—Official ballot title for peace Initiative 183 has been issued here by Attorney-General Smith Troy, paving the way for circulation of petitions on the measure filed by three Bellingham mothers of boys in the service.

Text of the official ballot title: "An act to petition Congress to declare a policy of the U. S. to live in peaceful co-existence with other nations and to call a conference of the heads of leading nations to negotiate a settlement of existing differences."

This summary of the content of the short, simple measure will appear on the face of official petitions. Full text of 183 will be printed on the back of the petition. A total of 50,000 valid signatures of registered voters must be obtained by July 7 for the measure to be certified to the November, 1952, ballot.

Peace Group Backs Plan of 3 Mothers

SEATTLE, April 10.—Full moral and financial support to Initiative 183, the "negotiate peace" measure sponsored and filed by three Bellingham mothers, was voted here Sunday by the Washington State Peace Crusade.

Among guests at the enlarged board meeting was Mrs. Mona Thomas and Mrs. Ruby Davis, who with Mrs. Patricia Cary launched the initiative. The three women all have sons in the armed forces.

"The leadership given by these three women has opened up entirely new avenues in the fight for peace," Chairman Giles Evans declared. "Their initiative, No. 183, is a splendid new contribution to the people, who are looking for ways to say: 'We want peace, we have had enough of war.'"

"We of the Peace Crusade heartily respond to their call for moral support, footwork and financial assistance. We urge all peace-loving individuals and organizations to do likewise, for this campaign undertaken by these mothers is one all decent people can gladly support."

The crusade board also set up a committee to plan for U.S. participation in the rally Sunday, May 18 at Peace Arch Park, near Blaine on the Canadian border, at which Paul Robeson will speak and sing. The crusade board also pledged full support to a Mothers Day peace parade planned by the American Women for Peace in Seattle.

A message of greetings was sent to Vincent Hallinan, labor and civil rights attorney and Progressive party nominee for President, who has just begun to serve a six-months term at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary for his ardent defense of Harry Bridges.

PEOPLE WRITE 3 MOTHERS HAILING THEIR MOVE

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 10.—Friendly letters and phone calls "from people we don't even know" are being received by three mothers here who have filed an initiative measure to "bring all the boys home, where they belong."

Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Patricia Cary, whose sons are in Korea, and Mrs. Mona Thomas, with a boy in uniform in Alaska, expressed enthusiasm at the community support for Initiative 183 that has already become evident.

The mothers have already held one public meeting in the YMCA here, at which the initiative measure was read and discussed and plans were laid to carry it to many different kinds of organizations.

With the first printing of 3,500 copies of the official petition now off the press, another meeting has

been scheduled at 8 p.m. Monday, April 14.

Meanwhile, the mothers reported, "about \$38 in contributions came in the first few days without our even asking for it."

Also in the mail were letters and postcards expressing support.

"A retired school teacher, active in her church and in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, called to say she would do all she could to help," said Mrs. Davis.

A Blaine, Wash., woman wrote Mrs. Cary:

"I cannot resist the impulse to express my admiration for you. There are millions of men and women back of you. Men and women with their hearts full of the yearning for peace but too

taken up by their own pursuits or blindly trusting in our government to straighten out the mess we are in. . . .

"Millions are waiting and praying for a dawn to break ending a nightmare the whole world is sharing."

Mrs. Thomas said a man she didn't know called.

"He said he had three sons in the last war and one in Air Force in this one, and that our initiative was the most wonderful thing he'd ever heard of," Mrs. Thomas said.

A typical letter to Mrs. Cary praised the women for "trying to do something worthwhile," and added that it is "utterly ridiculous to fight wars. . . . I am for you 100 percent. If you have literature on it, let me have some right away."

None of the mothers said she had received any unfriendly calls or letters after word of filing the initiative appeared in the Bellingham Herald.

The women are planning to take their initiative before as many groups in the community as possible, including women's clubs, church groups, Granges and labor unions. They have invited "all who believe in peace" to help them. Their present address is Committee for Init. 183, Box 164, Bellingham. Mrs. Davis said they hope soon to rent a small office from which to conduct their grass roots campaign for an initiative that will place the people of Washington State on record for peaceful negotiations.

3 MOTHERS TELL WHY THEY PUT PEACE ON THE BALLOT

BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 10.—Three Bellingham mothers of boys in the armed forces, Mrs. Mona Thomas, Mrs. Ruby Davis and Mrs. Patricia Davis, issued the following statement urging support to their "peaceful negotiations" measure, Init. 183. They can be reached by writing Committee for Init. 183, Box 164, Bellingham. Full text of their statement:

"We are three women who are tired of war, and who want our sons at home where they belong. But we go further than that. We believe that all American boys belong at home. We have not been able to see where this Korean war makes sense. We deplore the dreadful loss of life suffered by both sides and the suffering it has brought to innocent civilians. And we believe that it could have been avoided.

"Further than that, we cannot see any justifiable reason why we should allow ourselves to be led into a state of mind where we accept or tolerate a policy of war, rather than negotiation.

"Our boys write us that they still do not understand why they are in Korea. They share this doubt with most of their fellow soldiers. The two boys who are in Korea say that you can see and feel and hear the hate that the Koreans have for Americans. These, mind you, are the people we are supposed to be helping! Do we really want the hatred of all Asia?

"When we rattle the armaments, and brandish the atom bomb, we breed such hatred for ourselves. Why is it that science can invent so many instruments

of human destruction, but cannot find a way to live in peace with other nations?

"This is not just a Peace Petition. It is a petition for an initiative calling on responsible heads of governments to meet together and settle their differences by peaceful means.

"These things we hope to gain from this initiative:

"1. An outright expression of the sentiment of the people of this state against war.

"2. A mandate to the Senators and Representatives of our state to represent us correctly in the Congress of the United States by working for peaceful negotiation of international difficulties.

"3. A forceful demand to our government to make determined efforts to settle differences between nations.

"This is a nonpartisan move on the part of the three women who have no backing except what the people of this state will give us. We need your help to carry this initiative into every organization to which you belong. Action on it should be urged as soon as is humanly possible, for the deadline is July 7.

"It means that every one who believes in peaceful co-existence of nations should be willing to carry this petition to every corner of this state for signatures.

"It means moral support, footwork and financial help. We have to pay for printing the petitions, and for stamps and so forth. We will need an office, and transportation to many places.

"We ask you for your very best effort in behalf of Init. 183."

DELEGATES FROM W. EUROPE, GERMANY MAP PARLEY ON GERMAN QUESTION

BERLIN, April 6 (Telepress).—Delegates from Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic decided at a conference held near Cologne on the Rhine to call an international conference for the solution of the German question early in May. The delegates formed a preparatory committee with its seat in Paris.

In addition to the countries represented at the recent session, delegates from Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia will participate. The conference will have a broad basis, with outstanding personalities of various spheres and political opinion participating.

The Cologne conference was called after an appeal issued last

December by the town mayor of Munich—Glabach in Western Germany, Wilhelm Elfes, the French attorney Michel Bruguiere and the editor of the French review, Esprit, Jean Marie Domenach, at a meeting in Strassbourg.

BERLIN, April 10 (Telepress).—Commenting on the western powers' reply to the Soviet note, the West German industrialists' paper Industrie Kurier writes: "We wonder, we are greatly surprised over a fact which not even the greatest pessimist had expected—that free elections in the whole of Germany have been rejected by a handful of anti-Soviet-minded Americans. We want to reply to those strange representatives of a democracy which is switched off

at convenience that the Americans also must lay their cards on the table, as they are demanding from the Russians."

The Badische Neueste Nachrichten, a right-wing South German paper, says there is reason to believe that the West does not consider free German elections seriously. "This is what we think now. In fact, the western powers are putting difficult conditions in the way of understanding," says this paper.

The Weser Kurier writes: "It is contradictory to support on the

one hand the rearmament of the federal republic and on the other hand to resent the armament of a unified Germany as a danger to peace."

"On both sides of the zone frontier live millions of German people who want to come together. This is most important," states the British-sponsored paper Welt am Sonntag, and continues: "After the reply of the western powers, the German people still have the duty to do everything to overcome the present situation."

A factory worker's federal taxes, not counting hidden, state and local taxes, rose from 17 percent of his weekly income in 1949 to 22.2 percent at the end of 1951.

LETTER FROM TUNIS:

Children's Suffering Indicts French Imperialism

Following is another letter from an eyewitness in North Africa. The letters give a vivid description of the background of the independence struggle against the French imperialists.

(II)

TUNIS.

THE BOAT docked in Oran, Algeria.

From the decks of the ship we followed the rugged mountainous coastline of Africa, marred slightly by the port and docks of Oran. As the ship

drew in close to the docks, we were met by gaunt children in rags, women veiled—the entire head and face covered except for the sight of one eye—clothed in long torn skirts to the ankle. Barefoot—all, and many crippled.

Friends and relatives of the French passengers stood out in the crowd in sharp contrast, and could be seen to make up the minority.

The one Catholic priest on board ship paired with another priest on the dock, where they

stood off to one side of a ragged and destitute people.

Amidst the pleas for alms, the bids for luggage, the desperate search by the little children for a passenger not yet grabbed by some other boy—porter; and with the rhythm of the Arabic tongue dominating and confusing the, yet new to me, French language, I stepped onto the gang plank and edged my way toward the shore of North Africa.

Above the port of Oran was (Continued on Page 4)

EXCLUSIVE

IN MONDAY'S DAILY WORKER

Concentration Camps

The first eye-witness report and photos of the construction of the Administration's new concentration camps. Daily Worker reporter Will Parry and photographer Mel Kirkwood show what Federal Prison Camp 38 at Tulelake, Calif., looks like.

They take pictures of this camp, one of those intended for peace advocates under provisions of the McCarran Act. They speak to residents of the area, who have no use for this kind of "construction."

"Here in this fertile, agriculturally wealthy valley," wrote Parry, "the pattern for fascism is being stamped out."

This report provides an eloquent appeal to all Americans as to why they should fight for the repeal of the McCarran, Smith and all other repressive acts. It is a graphic argument as to why Americans must unite to return our government to a course of peace and expanding democracy.

Make sure to get your copy of Monday's Daily Worker. Get extra copies for your friends, shopmates and neighbors.

Struggle to Bring Reality and Democracy in Theatre Goes On

By MICHAEL GOLD

Herb's Tank's powerful tragedy, taken from the daily life of the American seamen, was the first production of our New Playwrights' Theatre.

Certainly no finer example of proletarian drama could have served to introduce the theatre to the workers of New York.

"Longitude 49" now marks a further step in the theatre's development. It is our first offering in a series of published plays that we hope will serve as a permanent record and legacy to the future, as well as another demonstration today that America of the People still lives.

What is America? Is it our big machines, our skyscrapers, or all the hoarded gold? No, America is the People. "The people are the nation!" was one of the great affirmations of the French Revolution.

In America, Walt Whitman, our nation's Bard, asserted the same vast truth. But a hundred years after Walt roved the sidewalks of New York you can search the brassy Broadway jungle and find not a single stage on which the People is allowed to appear.

Out of some twenty-five plays now current only one is concerned with the main problems of humanity. The author isn't an American, however, but a bearded foreign Marxist agitator named Bernard Shaw. The rest is all rhinestone musical comedy, stale pastiche and flummery, musicless music and unfunny humor. And there are the stale old drawing-room comedies, with their shopworn epigrams. It is the art of a generation of epigones.

There is also, of course, the obsession of the intellectuals with psychiatry. What can this violence, despair and nihilism in our literature mean except that our authors are crushed beneath the insoluble contradictions of an outworn social system?

These psychiatric bankrupts have often attacked Tank's "Longitude" and Barnard Rubin's "Candy Story," another of our productions. They say that our plays aren't psychological, "spiritual." Suffering with the guilt of liberals who have run from the anti-fascist battlefield they unconsciously crave to find plays and books re-

"Longitude 49" was first presented by New Playwrights in New York City on April 15, 1950 with the author as director and with a cast headed by Frank Silvera, Sidney Poitier, Herb Armstrong and Al Nadler. On Oct. 27, 1950 it was presented under the author's direction at Unity Theatre, London. On September 15, 1951 the play was produced under the title of Tanker Nebraska at the Theatre Ann Schiffbauerdamm in Berlin, Germany. The following month it opened simultaneously in South Bohemia and in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia under the title Tankova Lod Mackay. Recently, New Playwrights Inc. published "Longitude 49" in book form (\$1.50 at leading bookshops) with an introduction by Michael Gold who is a board member of that organization. This fine introduction by a pioneer organizer of People's Theatre is reprinted below.—Feature Editor.

flecting their own tortured consciences.

But workers live in the real world and face real problems. They are the Nation, and the Nation faces atom bomb war, unemployment, race discrimination, and commercial degradation of culture and thought.

The thousands of New York workers who witnessed Tank's play had no trouble identifying themselves with his protagonists and their problems.

This has been as true among the great working-class audiences of England, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary, where the play has already been produced and achieved the proudest success.

America has isolated itself. The people of Europe picture us only as a crazy Wall Street imperialist who threatens to blow up humanity with his atom bombs.

But there are two Americas, and "Longitude" has helped introduce the worker's America to the peoples of Europe. In all the reviews of the play abroad there appeared the same note of wonder and hope in discovering that there existed a people's America.

The struggle to bring reality and democracy into the theatre isn't new here. I can remember some of the first skirmishes made by the Provincetown Players. It was somewhere around 1916. John Reed was one of the theatre's founders, and Eugene O'Neill wrote his first sea-plays and was formed and made by that group.

The little stage on Macdougall Street held the multitudes of America. They appeared on the American stage for the first time—real seamen, farmers and mechanics—furnished room suicides, IWW rebel stokers and bitter war conscripts.

It was a great new continent, but the Village bohemianism proved a treacherous foe of the theatre and its drift to socialist realism. Broadway commercialism dealt the final stab. O'Neill went to Broadway and the bourgeois guilt drama of his later phase.

In 1924 I helped organize the Workers Laboratory Theatre. It rehearsed in an old loft near Washington Square and put on one proletarian play on Second Avenue, then faded away.

In 1927 the banker art patron, Otto Kahn, disgusted with the Theatre Guild which his money had established, offered me a big bundle of money to start a new theatre. I called together some left-wing playwrights, among them John Dos Passos and John Howard Lawson, and formed the first "New Playwrights." We wrote and produced seven plays on such subjects as the Ford belt line, Jewish tenement sorrow, Harlem blues and liberation, the struggle between East and West for the oilfields of Asia.

The theatre was confused. It

tried to be poetic and revolutionary, but too often was vague and grandiose. The underlying bourgeois nihilism of Dos Passos infected us all. There was also a terrible load of formalism to carry. Technical innovations and scenery took the place of Marxist clarity in the plays. It was the time of Futurists, and our theatre cracked under the weight of ladders, cubes, platforms and other futurist, constructivist fads.

We had a big working-class audience, just the same. There has always been this big, hungry audience in New York, eager to see their own world on the stage.

The Theatre Union which succeeded us drew audiences of a size hitherto undreamed. It produced a number of clear-cut, popular dramas and was on its way to being a great people's institution, until it was wrecked from within by some Trotskyite lags.

It was in the great crisis of the Hungry Thirties that the proletarian theatre came into its own. At one moment there were over a thousand theatre groups scattered through the nation. The government art projects then came into the field, and added new plays and immense audiences.

But this renaissance faltered and failed like most progressivism after Roosevelt died.

Our new theatre picks up the fallen flag. I am proud to be associated with this young group and believe they are worthy inheritors of the great tradition.

I compare this play by Herb Tank with the early sea-plays of Eugene O'Neill and find that Tank has greater truth, realism and dramatic power. Yes, there has been progress.

American writers are being asked today to sing hymns to the Atom Bomb, or be hunted like outlaws. I am glad that the New Playwrights' Theatre means to go on chanting hymns only to Life and the People. On our banners we have inscribed "Socialist Realism," and in our hearts there is no fear or nihilism, but hope for the world.

Gala Evening of People's Culture In Harlem Tonite

The Harlem Civil Rights' Congress presents a gala evening of People's Culture tonight (Friday) at the Golden Gate Auditorium, 142nd & Lenox Ave. The program includes the premiere of "One More River," a Co-op production in which William L. Patterson, head of the National CRC, will participate along with such stars as Maxwell Glanville, William Marshall, Milroy Ingram, Bill Robinson, Howard Wierum, Asadata Dfora, Charles L. Riley, Murdis Sweeny, Andrew T. Williams and the Loyal Gospel Singers. "The Harlem Story" which will also be presented features Nadyne Brewer, Frank Lopez, Randolph Robinson, Madelein Gari, Charles Riley and others in a concert of jazz, work-songs, blues, gospel-songs, operatic numbers and dramatic monologue.

Soviet Color Film 'In Circus Arena' Opens Saturday

The American premiere of the brilliant Soviet color film "In The Circus Arena" takes place this Saturday April 12 at the Stanley Theatre. The film was produced in Moscow in 1951 and stars many of the leading circus performers from the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic. Both the Chinese and Russian sections were made during live performances at the Moscow circus in September, 1951.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Look Who's Here!

YANKS AND DODGERS at the Stadium today! It'll probably be windy, dusty and lengthy. No great crowds will storm the Stadium. Big league cities don't go big for pre-season exhibitions, they save the dough for the real thing. Giants and Indians pulled less at the Polo Grounds last spring than in most of the minor league stops en route, this year they wind up at Kansas City, Evansville and Indianapolis where they'll jam the house each time.

Yet there'll be some thousands of the curious and impatient on hand. What's this rookie Andy Carey look like at third? Another McDougald? The new Mickey Mantle in center. Another DiMaggio? These phenom rookie lefties Schaeffer and Miller? Couple of Ed Fords?

The Dodgers are solid and set. Last year's team with perhaps a deeper pitching staff even though Newk is gone. (If he gets a hoped-for medical discharge things will be looking real good on the mound.) Shuba a longer blasting lefthanded hitting fourth outfielder and pinch hitter. . . . Pafko with the club from the start. Campanella hitting like never before, still on the ascending spiral. . . . Hodges, Robinson, Reese, Cox, Snider and Furillo . . . shouldn't this club again open up that big gap and this time make it stick? Will they try hard to wallop the Yanks three straight to establish something?

The Yanks have that patchwork look around now by comparison, but that's the way it's been the last three seasons. They've won on their 25-man squad, not on any single set of eight regulars. Check last year's American League leaders—not a Yank in the five top hitters. Not a Yank leading in any of the specialties, runs, hits, doubles, triples, home runs, runs batted in, stolen bases.

But any of FIVE Yankee outfielders on the Chicago White Sox roster might mean the pennant in Comiskey Park. That's right, give the Sox Bauer, Woodling, Mantle, Jensen or Cerv to play rightfield and add a long ball threat and they might be in. And there's a sixth outfielder, Archie Wilson, who might do it too—drove in 112 runs for Buffalo. Trouble for Chisox is that to get any of these they'd have to give up a topline pitcher like Pierce and then they'd be hurting in another department.

There'll be no Yankee "collapse," even if Carey doesn't pan out and the infield is slightly shaky. The pennant pick (in tomorrow's Worker, as if you don't know who I'm picking) is not based on Yankee weakness but on a certain other team's improvement.

Too Much Expected of Elliott?

HOW MUCH of the Monte Irvin slack will Bob Elliott take up? Not enough, in our offhand opinion, to win the pennant again (even if Willie Mays wins his fight for deferment as the chief support of a large family).

Nobody around except a Musial or Kiner could make up for that relentless batting in of the vital runs which made the Giant clock tick. Elliott has been a good consistent long ball socker for years, and can pull for the nearby leftfield seats. But if he were all he used to be, the Braves would not have let him go so easily.

The record shows Elliott was 36 in November. I doubt he can at this stage of his career cover left field. He is a slow, though sure-handed third baseman. To me the important thing to examine is the direction he was going after 16 solid years as a big leaguer. In 1951 he dropped 20 points from .305 to .285. He dropped from 107 runs batted in to 70, from 24 home runs to 15, from 162 hits to 137, from 95 runs to 73. He missed 14 games for one reason or another in '50, and missed 20 games in '51.

Which doesn't mean that he won't help, or that the Giants made any kind of mistake in adding his still strong bat to their mild batting order. But it does signify that his addition could easily be overestimated as taking up the Monte Irvin slack.

This and That . . .

SPEAKING OF expecting too much, Philly fans may be doing that little thing of Curt Simmons, who musters out of the Army this weekend. Visions of the 22-year-old southpaw stepping right to the mound and taking up where he left off in 1950 are completely out of line with baseball reality. Throwing a ball on and off to a catcher is nothing at all like pitching to batters under-game conditions. Simmons has a lot of hard work to go through to shake off the rust and regain full control. Baseball is an exact and exacting game.

New Orleans was the scene of a "mixed" baseball game for the first time last week. The Dodgers, Giants and Indians had given this city the exhibition go-by because of a city law forbidding Negro and white to compete on the same field. Without much fanfare, the Chicago White Sox played there the other night, against the Pittsburgh Pirates. There was a sellout crowd of 10,000. According to a report from New Orleans, "Minoso and Rodriguez were applauded equally for their feats with Ralph Kiner and other white stars." Hap Glaudi, sports editor of the New Orleans Item, described the game as a "new era in baseball for the city."

The Knicks will have to win one game in Minneapolis to take down the top pro prize. They play there Saturday and Sunday nights, come back to New York for games next Wednesday and Friday, back to Minneapolis (barring four straight for either team) the following Sunday, and, if needed, a sixth game here Tuesday the 22nd and a seventh in Minneapolis Thursday the 24th. They are playing a fine team game right now, with any of seven players apt to break things up. A key to this series is the kind of job Clifton, the defensive ace, can do in holding George Mikan within reasonable bounds.

Al Lopez is very happy about a couple of veteran surprise packages whom he feels gives the club the kind of bench strength it didn't have last year. One is 33-year-old Pete Reiser, who has been punishing the ball as a pinch hitter and part time regular, the other, Quincy Troupe, veteran catcher of the Indianapolis club of the Negro League, who came down for a look and has been signed up. One of those sound, smart, steady looking catchers of whom it was always said "Too bad the break didn't come earlier for him." Troupe has shown Lopez big league form behind the plate and pretty fair hitting.

AMERICAN PREMIERE
IT'S HERE, FOLKS!

FROM THE FAR CORNERS OF THE EARTH
In magnificent **MAGICOLOR**
The Combined
RUSSIAN and CHINESE CIRCUS
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Marine on Way to Korea Hits Order To Deport Mother

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, April 10.—"Deportation is not punishment," said a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. Well, you can't tell that to some Marines. Just try telling it to Pvt. Lawrence Ragni, U. S. Marine Corps, who has just returned from a year in Korea to hear that his father faces deportation to Italy. Or try telling it to his kid brother, Joseph, in the front lines in Korea now.

Or to T/Sgt. Thomas Poprofsky of the Marine Air Detachment now on his way to Korea, who has written a letter to President Truman about his mother who faces deportation.

Poprofsky wants to know why he is being told that he is going into Korea to "fight for democracy" while his mother faces deportation to Tito's Yugoslavia. Here's what he wrote:

"Dear Mr. President:

"This week I am leaving for California to join a replacement draft for duty in Korea. Whether I will get back or not I don't know, but before I go I want to get something off my chest.

"My mother, who has lived in this country for 28 years, has been ordered deported to Yugoslavia. The Immigration Department has ordered her separated from my father, my two sisters and myself. The only reason for this terrible thing is that they claim she was a Communist for a few months in 1935 or 1936. They have nothing else against her.

"If some other country separated a mother from her husband and children and exiled her because of her past political beliefs, wouldn't we think this inhuman? Why is it right for our country to do this? If a person can be made to suffer for something they did 16 years ago, when it was not

against the law, is that just?

"I want to fight for democracy and freedom but shouldn't those who remain here fight for it too? I ask these questions because I don't understand why it is necessary to deport my mother.

"If you know the answer to these questions, please tell me, Mr. President.

"Sincerely,

"T/SGT. THOMAS

"POPROFSKY, 911371,

"Marine Air Detachment."

Mrs. Poprofska's (the difference in spelling with her son's name was due to a doctor's error in recording the birth) deportation order was appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington two weeks ago by her attorney, Ernest Goodman, counsel for the Michigan Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The committee urges that letters demanding Mrs. Poprofska be allowed to stay in the U. S. with her family be sent to President Truman.

WALKING SCOOPER

PRAGUE (Telepress). — The North-Eastern Bohemian open cast coal mines are now using a "walking scooper"—a gigantic machine supplied by the Soviet Union, which took up 13 railway waggons, was put together in two months and in an eight-hour shift removes 1,500 cubic metres of soil.

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CUBANS PROTEST BATISTA MOVE TO SHIELD OFFICERS ACCUSED OF MURDERS

Special to the Daily Worker

HAVANA, April 10.—Indignation is mounting throughout Cuba against Decree 209 of the Batista government, in power since the March 10 military coup. This decree places under military jurisdiction all cases against any member of the military forces.

The decree aims to protect military officers who have shot down in cold blood opposition labor and political leaders. Not only does it apply henceforth, but any such cases now pending before the civil courts are also transferred to military jurisdiction.

The most infamous case involves Capt. Casillas Lumley who on Jan. 28, 1948, in Manzanillo (Province of Oriente) assassinated Jesus Menendez, general secretary of the National Federation of Sugar Workers, who was also a member of the executive committee of the Popular Socialist Party. Under the leadership of Jesus Menendez and Lazaro Pena, the sugar workers won wage increases in 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947, before the now ousted Prio Socarras government instituted in the sugar region a reign of terror carried on by the military Rural Guards and the government-appointed labor gangsters. The murder of Menendez was planned to weaken the resistance of the sugar workers to the attacks of the U. S.-owned companies who dominate the industry.

Just prior to the issuance of Decree 209, Dr. Andres Domingo Morales del Castillo, a representative of Batista, tried to pressure the Provincial Court of Oriente to drop the case against Capt. Casillas. Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, one of the leaders of the Popular Socialist Party, was pressing the case before the court. When the Oriente Court insisted on proceeding with the case, Batista decided to settle the matter by decree.

OTHER CASES

A second case ordered transferred to military jurisdiction is that of Carlos C. Gutierrez, who recently killed Rep. Benito Remedios. Another is that of the present head of the National Police, Col. Rafael Salas, and Commander Rafael Casals, accused of beating to death young Carlos Rodriguez, member of the opposition "Orthodox" party, during a meeting of university students to protest against a fare increase. The prosecutor in this case had demanded a 20-year sentence.

Among those voicing their protests were Evelio Miranda, leader of textile and needle workers; the Food Workers Unity Committee; and the railway workers leader, Francisco Dorado.

Miranda declared: "The working

people of the whole country are indignant at this action, particularly because the chief figure in the government has declared many times that he would punish criminals regardless of their origin or social standing."

The Food Workers Unity Committee referred to the hope of the Cuban workers to defeat the Prio Socarras government at the polls in June, so as to bring about among other things, respect for the laws and the Constitution. The statement continues: "Now that the Priista gang has been forcefully

oust from power by a military coup, we note with anguish that those in power not only made a deal with ex-President Prio's gangster trade union officialdom, but are using all possible means to keep Capt. Casillas from jail."

Dorado noted that "the attitude of the defact government in acting so readily to save Castillas from the punishment which his crime merits is in sharp contrast with its do-nothing policy in connection with the many problems facing the workers and the people of Cuba."

LAWYERS GUILD HITS PROBE OF BAR'S POLITICAL BELIEFS

The national executive board of the National Lawyers Guild yesterday expressed its opposition to the effort of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to compel lawyers to disclose their political beliefs or affiliations, saying:

"We believe that the compulsory disclosure of political beliefs and associations and the promulgation of professional black lists based thereon is beyond all governmental power, contrary to our Constitutional guarantees, and to the validity of the democratic process."

The Guild statement continues: "Past inquisitions of the House Committee have terrorized and ruined the careers of many of the persons subpoenaed as witnesses."

More serious is the fact that this type of action has inspired fear in others which, to use the words of Mr. Justice Douglas, 'has driven more and more men and women in all walks of life either to silence or to the folds of the orthodox.'

"The addition of lawyers to the groups subjected to prosecution is a dangerous portent. An attack of

this kind upon the Bar has a special effect far beyond the persons examined. It affects the entire body of our citizens who depend upon a watchful and courageous Bar for their legal protection."

Asserting that "most, if not all, of those subpoenaed were reported to be identified with activities in the defense of civil liberties," the Guild statement suggests that: "The present investigation is intended to achieve the effect of intimidating the profession . . . at a time when an independent and fearless Bar is indispensable to the administration of justice."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE LAST in series of free lectures in Jefferson School. Lecture and socials on topics of interest. Friday, April 11: The Stake of Unions in the Struggle for Peace—Wage Freeze, Layoffs and the War Drive—Speaker: Doxey Wilkerson. Lecture begins 7:30 p.m., in Auditorium. No admission charge to lecture and social—catalogs now available in office, Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y.C. WA 9-1600.

Tomorrow Manhattan

"THE GHOST GOES WEST," a Rene Clair satire on Anglo-Saxon customs, told by a Scot ghost, starring Robert Donat, Jean Parker. Don't come in at the end! Saturday 3 shows starting 8:30 p.m. Sunday 2 shows 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Members \$1, non-members \$1.25—430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

EAST SIDE ALP CLUBS presents a dance to honor Warsaw Ghetto fighters. Joel Lynn, Comedian, top artists, Sol Tischler, speaker. At spacious YPA Hall, 95 Ave. B, corner 6th St. Contr. \$1. 4th and 6th So. ALP.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

THREE RARE JORIS IVENS FILMS, a real treat by the terrific director of "Peace Will Win." Plant of dancing, too, and lots of pizza. Two screenings: 8:30 and midnight. Tom Paine Committee's festive "Easter Eve Hop." UE Ballroom, 160 Montague St. (any train to Borough Hall)—16 minutes from Times Sq.) Contribution: \$1.

Sunday Manhattan

WIT AND HUMOR of the Working Class by Meyer Weiss—8:30 p.m. Sunday, April 13. ALP Forum, 230 W. 20th St.—75c.

THE SUNDAY FORUM presents "The Recent Soviet Novel," a new world and a new people as revealed in Soviet fiction. Speaker: Francine Bradley, and chairman: David Goldway on Sunday, April 13, at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (1/2 price to students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

Coming

"JEWISH LIFE" presents a Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters. Distinguished speakers and artists: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Albert E. Kahn, Morris Schappes, Lucy Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Inger Hardison, etc. Hotel Diplomat, Wednesday, April 16, 1952—8:15 p.m. Tickets at Jewish Life office, 22 E. 17th St. Room 901—WA 4-5740 or at door. Adm. \$1.20.

WE NEED YOUTH—Youth to fight for a "Better Tomorrow"—Join the Youth Division of Civil Rights Congress in a get-acquainted party Friday, April 18th, at 9 p.m. Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St. Contribution \$1.

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to Otis MacRae's Orchestra, popular entertainment. Sat., May 10. Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 66th St. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon.

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CORRECTION

In yesterday's report on the trade conference in Moscow, a statement by Arthur Deutsch, of the AFL Typographical Union, was garbled, because an entire line of copy was inadvertently omitted by the linotype operator in the composing room. The statement should have read: "America needs to trade with all the world to keep the American people working. We need no war, and do not want to find employment in other people's blood."

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